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# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. V

NEW YORK, APRIL 30, 1919

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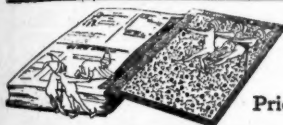
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## Peace and Prices

Speaking at a meeting of the New York Advertising Club, in December, 1917, on prices-after-the-war, Saunders Norvell of McKesson & Robbins, said a slump could be expected with the announcement of peace, but would be followed by a sharp reaction when buyers went into the market and found it impossible to purchase goods at low prices owing to lack of supplies. This prediction was founded upon good market sense and experience and there are already indications that the ebb tide is turning. In the long run the cold facts of the situation make the market, the speaker pointing out the probable conditions when peace is in sight, in these words:

"There is sure to be an enormous demand for goods. It will be impossible to reduce the amount of wages paid. For this reason the cost, not only of supplies, but of containers, will not go down in price. A large part of the foreign demand will come to us. Taxes will not quickly decrease. Prices will advance. In our opinion it will take a number of years for prices to get back to a normal basis."

It is wellknown that prices following the Civil War were maintained at high levels for more than ten years. Many Government officials in recent speeches have emphasized the necessity for people to adjust themselves to the new conditions and not to expect a return to pre-war prices for some time to come. With high ocean freight rates, high costs of manufacturing, the inflation in European countries caused by reckless issuing of paper money, labor demanding higher wages, rents soaring, and building materials almost prohibitive, how can prices be cut to the 1914 level?

England, France, and Italy are in the throes of a similar discussion. The British Ministry of Reconstruction found the question uppermost in its work, and has just issued a pamphlet entitled "Prices During the War and After," in which it explains the effect of the increase in freight charges, the limitation of imports, and the issue of paper money. The Ministry says: "It is out of the question that prices should fall to anything like the 1914 level in the near future, but the general level for the next decade may be only 25 to 30 per cent higher."

## Necessity of Foreign Trade

Reduction in manufacturing costs in the United States, in order to make prices attractive to foreign buyers and thereby meet the competition of Great Britain and other countries whose products will be on the markets abroad when peace is declared, was considered one of the most important factors



in the plans to increase our foreign trade, by speakers at the Chicago meeting of the Foreign Trade Council. It was urged that manufacturers cut out the waste of materials, increase the efficiency of labor, restrict expenses and office room, and eliminate middlemen.

Unless an outlet is found for the finished products now rapidly increasing in volume by reason of the speeding up of the wheels of industry, it is feared that trade stagnation will result in the United States due to the accumulation of surplus stocks. This outlet must be found in foreign countries and to build up this trade, it was the sentiment of the convention that Americans must study the needs of the people who are wanted as customers and supply what they want, not what we want to sell.

The work of the convention was well organized, and the discussions were practical and helpful. The importance of a merchant marine was taken up by shipping men, and packing for export, financing foreign trade, advertising, foreign credits, direct selling and representation, and the Webb law for export combination, by authorities on these matters, who worked in co-operation with national associations which sent delegates to the convention in order to furnish detailed information on export customs, banking methods, credit systems, ocean service, advertising facilities, packing requirements, tariff laws and port regulations. This useful information is available for all American industries, and will be found especially valuable by drug, chemical and dye manufacturers.

### Credit Terms Easier

There was a time during the war when many large producers of pharmaceutical products, chemicals and coal-tar intermediates found it a business necessity to restrict credits more or less, and one method of accomplishing this end, was to require a cash deposit of 25 per cent with orders. Many new firms sprang into existence at the outbreak of the war and it was not always possible to determine their credit in the limited time before delivery of the goods. These new firms made money while the war lasted, picking up crumbs of trade dropped by the big companies which answered the Government's call for supplies and in meeting this demand were obliged to refuse orders from former customers who took whatever stocks were available. Since the armistice, however, the situation has changed from a seller's market to a buyer's market, and conditions are now increasingly in the purchaser's control. The credit terms of normal times were recently re-established by a wellknown manufacturer, and houses which had insisted that a deposit should accompany each order find customers again demand normal credit. These firms have now adopted the same credit terms and a threatened trade war has been averted.

**Pay the price of victory—Buy Victory Liberty Loan Bonds!**

### Research Work in England

The British Government's appropriation of \$5,000,000 for use by the Research Department offers unusual opportunities for the industries to prosecute research work on a co-operative plan. Manufacturers are expected to form Research Associations which will hold the results of the work and all patents in trust for the benefit of the members. Each firm subscribing to a research organization will have the right to ask technical questions, recommend subjects for research, and may use any patents or secret processes resulting from investigations.

In order to avoid Government control the Advisory Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has recommended that the work be conducted by the industries themselves and the money expended by a committee or board appointed by the contributing firms in each industry. This method is in strong contrast to the research plan of the Bureau of Standards of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as described by the chief of the bureau, recently, who said the bureau extended an invitation to manufacturers to "come into the laboratory, put on your apron and work with us, and whatever comes out belongs to the country." By the British method the results will be available for the benefit of the contributing firms.

In England it is proposed to establish a Bureau of Information which will give to members technical facts relating to the industry and translations of foreign articles in which any firm may be specially interested. This plan corresponds in part to the work of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, but is better suited to the personal needs of individual manufacturers. In this country such information is available to everybody, if the Washington bureaus have it. There will be still another form of research work in practical operation in the United States when the American Chemical Society carries out its plan for a drug and chemical research laboratory. Whether the British or the American plan will prove the more beneficial for industry and humanity, future developments will demonstrate.

The jobber is at last drawing upon the manufacturer for new stocks, and in some lines supplies of raw material are small and producers are already looking ahead for shipments afloat. A great deal of the "resale" merchandise has disappeared from the markets and has found its way into the possession of firm believers in the future, and in many instances, there is every reason for these purchases to prove profitable. That general business has improved cannot be denied, and the task of industry today is to plan for further expansion.

Representatives of most of the Swedish tar factories and institutions for the preparation of tar products, met in Stockholm recently, and organized the Swedish Tar Manufacturers' Association, to protect the general interests of members and fight dishonest competition.



# Menace of German Dyes

## *Alien Property Custodian's Caustic Exposure of Germany's Plans to Destroy American Industry\**

By FRANCIS P. GARVAN  
United States Alien Property Custodian

**F**IRST and foremost, be it understood that this was an industrial war, brought on by industrial Germany in her lust-mad haste to capture the markets of the world. Industrial Germany in its arrogance and pride preferred the formidable hazard of battle to the progressive and sure infiltration which within ten or twenty years might well have given her the world domination she sought from complacent and unthinking peoples.

Industrial Germany was in control of Imperial Germany. Industrial Germany sympathized and participated in the preparation for this war. Industrial Germany waged this war. Industrial Germany was the first to see defeat and forced the military peace, in order that with her industrial equipment intact she might continue that same war by intensified and concentrated economic measures.

### Germany's Plans the Same Now

Her ambitions are the same in peace and in war. Her methods are the same in peace and in war. Destroy your business competitor by state aid, cartel combination, dumping, full-line forcing, bribery, theft of patents or inventions, espionage, and propaganda! Destroy your military adversary by tearing up sacred treaties, by unlicensed and unbridled submarine and poisonous gas warfare, by the destruction of factories, mines and vineyards, by terrorism and vandalism!

You or I have yet to hear one word of a change of heart or purpose; one word of regret or shame; one word of dispraise for any leader in the past holocaust. On the other hand, hold to the fact that at this moment the four men best fitted to conduct a ruthless economic war upon this country, the four men who planned, instigated and paid for all the black history of lawlessness under which we suffered for two and a half years, Dr. Albert, Dr. Dernberg, Captain Boy-Ed, and Count von Bernstorff, are the helmsmen of the present German Government. Dr. Heinrich Albert is now Under-Secretary of State; Herr Bernhard Dernberg is now Minister of Finance; Boy-Ed is Director of the Intelligence Section of the Foreign Office, the Espionage and Propaganda Division; and that arch-criminal, Bernstorff, is over them all, directing and leading the new Government in many of its departments.

Has the war ended for you?

It was Germany's chemical supremacy that gave her confidence in her avaricious dream of world empire. It was Germany's chemical supremacy that enabled

her to wage four years of pitiless warfare. And it is Germany's chemical supremacy upon which she relies to continue this war; and for that supremacy she pays homage to her dye industry, and counts upon that dye industry to maintain it.

### Reliance on Dye Industry

Since 1866 Germany has recognized the fact that upon the development of the dye industry rested her entire development of organic chemistry, that upon the development of organic chemistry rested, in an ever-increasing measure, all the development of modern business, and modern warfare.

And so she cherished the industry with wisdom and provision while it was still in its childhood, and by her patience, by her persistence, by the willingness of her people to sacrifice in unselfish co-operation, she has gradually transformed the plans made in the year 1866 into the reality of to-day.

She realizes that her dye industry constitutes her keenest wedge with which to force her way back into the world trade. She now calls the dye industry her chief "Protective Industry," and has

laid out for it a program of state protection and aid which should startle us. She proposes to use the alleged necessities of the world for her dyes to force all her other exports. In other words, she proposes to use it as a club with which to fight her way back into commercial society.

Prior to the war the German dye industry was united into three cartels with some independent companies outside. All are now one monster cartel, the I. G. Company, with Mr. Weinberg, the old head of the Cassella Color Company, as its president, and a capitalization of hundreds of millions of dollars. Germany has taken it under state aid and protection; she has decided to establish a guaranty fund whereby all industries share the losses the cartel may be compelled to face through dumping, bribery, or other expense incurred in reasserting her dye monopoly of the world. She looks forward to granting it trade export premiums, freight rebates, intensified Consular service, and state guarantees against labor troubles.

As a result, our young but vigorous industry stands here to-day in direct competition, not only with the great cartel I. G., but with that great cartel sustained and supported and subsidized by the entire strength and wealth of the German kingdom.

Over three billion dollars of annual business in America, including yours, are dependent upon the dye industry. Is there any doubt that the destruction of

### ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN'S STATEMENT<sup>†</sup>

*At this moment the four men best fitted to conduct ruthless economic war upon this country, the four men who planned, instigated, and paid for all the black history of lawlessness under which we suffered for two and a half years are the helmsmen of the present German Government—*

**Dr. Heinrich Albert**—Under Secretary of State

**Herr Bernhard Dernberg**—Minister of Finance.

**Capt. Karl Boy-Ed**—Director of the Intelligence Section of the Foreign Office and the Espionage and Propaganda Division.

**Count Von Bernstorff**—Arch Criminal, Directing and Leading the New Government in many Departments.

*Dr. Albert and Ambassador Bernstorff reported to their Government that America could never establish the dye and pharmaceutical industry in this country. The Chemical Foundation answers this statement with a challenge.*

\*Address at Dinner of National Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

the American industry means your enslavement to that cartel and your destruction when it becomes the whim of that cartel?

#### Methods of German Agents

Listen! April 1915, Capt. Boy-Ed, of ill-smelling fame, writes to Albert: "Very Honorable Privy Counsellor. To-day's 'World' prints the enclosed short article on the alleged erection of dye factories in New Jersey by Germans. In case you are not able to take any steps to prevent an undertaking of this kind, I am requesting you to indicate to whose attention I could call the matter. With greetings, etc." Signed, Boy-Ed.

Albert answers, April 28, 1915: "Very Honorable Captain: With regard to dyes, I got into touch with local experts in order to determine what truth there is in the news. According to my knowledge of things, the matter is a fake inasmuch as our factories have bound themselves orally and by word of honor to do nothing in the present situation which might help the United States."

Thank God! That day your independence began. That day our industry was born. And supported by you with loyalty, patience and sacrifice, it has grown until to-day \$450,000,000 is enlisted in the cause and we see the end forever of the past slavery and we stand unafraid in the face of any threat.

The key to Germany's war production of explosives was the Haber process for the production of ammonia from atmospheric nitrogen. Without such a process Germany could not have made the nitric acid required for her explosive program, nor obtained fertilizers for good production after the supply of Chile saltpetre had been stopped by our blockade, and it is probable that she could not have continued the war after 1916. In the event of another war, we might be cut off from supplies of saltpetre, while Germany would be independent of them.

#### The Propaganda System

But this industry has had, and now has, another great function in Germany's machine. It was, and is, the basis of her espionage and propaganda system.

True it is that we had in this country the Orenstein Arthur-Koppel Company, a German concern owning a large plant at Koppel, near Pittsburgh. The chief business of that company was the manufacture and installation of what is known as "inside transportation," that is, narrow gauge railways, dump cars, traveling cranes, and machinery of a similar sort used in large industrial plants. It was the American branch of a great German house with connections in all the great countries of the world. For twenty years it has put in bids based upon the plans and specifications of every big industrial plant built in this country; and for that same twenty years, blueprints of these specifications and floor plans and elevations have gone on file in the Government office in Berlin.

But greater than all, and forming the foundation of her entire espionage and propaganda system, stood the dye industry. Her trained observers enjoyed full access to the businesses they supplied, and regularly and faithfully reported each and every detail of the three billion dollars of annual business dependent upon the dye industry in this country. As long as you were supplied by the "Big Six," your business had no secret unknown to Berlin. In Berlin you will find a card index system which recites every fact connected with each and every one of your concerns that can be of any possible value to your rivals over there.

The head of that system in this country for years before the war was Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, president of the Bayer Company. He was given his Secret Service Lumber by the Imperial Minister of War, 963,192,637.

He came to this country, became a citizen on the instruction of the German Government, eventually was made the head of the Bayer Company, and led the espionage and propagandist movements here down to the day of his sudden death in November, 1917. His regular reports to Germany are the story of your pre-war slavery and the story of the activity of each and every representative connected with the old "Big Six" to perpetuate that slavery. When Dr. Albert came here, to assume the leadership of that system, it is to Schweitzer he first turns. And then we find Schweitzer bringing to Albert's office from day to day those other smiling gentlemen who have been selling you the "peerless dyes" in the past, and from that moment begins the period when Germany's trade outposts in this country turned into ministers of lawlessness and destruction.

A word or two of his activities. Schweitzer was the inventor of the idea of the purchase of the New York "Evening Mail." Schweitzer was the inventor of the idea of the German Publication Society, formed to publish, for our delectation, the literature of German Kultur. Schweitzer, with Henry Weissmann, president of the German-American Alliance, we see forming the Printers and Publishers' Association, another attempt to create an English-language newspaper to present Germany's side of the war. Over thirty trained chemists, his lieutenants, are now interned.

#### Inventor of Mustard Gas

But that is not the worst. At Bogota, New Jersey, in the New Jersey Agriculture Chemical Company, Dr. Schweitzer employed Dr. Walter Scheele, who was the inventor, in that little town of New Jersey, in 1913, of mustard gas, the formula of which he transmitted through Captain von Papen to Germany as soon as the war broke out. This is the mustard gas which laid low your brothers on the plains of France. And for Scheele Dr. Schweitzer laid out the plans for the preparation of the bombs.

Untold millions were spent by this man in propaganda and espionage in the United States. In the two years before we entered the war, the Bayer Company drew \$2,000,000 from the profits of its Orient and South American houses, which money was spent here, for what purposes we can well imagine. It never went through their books. Practically all the dye salesmen you saw were only nominally in the employ of the branches here; all had secret and personal contracts with the home office.

But that not enough. Germany had misused our patent system, just as she had misused and violated our Sherman Law, our antidumping laws, our anti-bribery acts, our business code, and our common code of honesty. She had taken out patents for all her developments, covering, in many instances, not only the processes, to prevent manufacture here, but also the product, to prevent our taking advantage of any possible development in the dye industry of other countries.

4,500 of these patents which applied to chemistry Mr. Palmer has sold for the benefit of American industries to a quasi-trustee corporation, called the Chemical Foundation. This company is capitalized for \$500,000, \$400,000 being six per cent. preferred stock and \$100,000 common stock, also limited to dividends of six per cent.

#### Fight Against German Dye Imports

This Foundation proposes to begin to fight at the customs gate against any violation of the patents now owned by it, whether they appear as denationalized or camouflaged products seeking to enter through neutral sources. It proposes to establish an Intelligence Department which will co-ordinate, preserve and utilize all the chemical information gathered by every

department of the Government during the war, and make that information available to the American public that they may know the exact truth as to the past, and may be kept apprised of all German activity, either through its own agents or its American connections, during every stage in the coming struggle.

It proposes to match with watchfulness and pitiless publicity all future attempts at espionage or propaganda in our land. It proposes to expose all unfounded criticism directed against our productions, and, on the other hand, to do what it can to prevent producers or dealers here casting reflection upon our industry by the marketing of inferior or dishonestly described products.

Gentlemen, Dr. Albert and Count von Bernstorff reported to their Government that America could never establish the dye and pharmaceutical industry in this country, as we lacked the moral power for the creation of such an industry; that here each party pursued its own selfish interests, but nobody kept the whole in mind; that this problem could only be solved through regard for all points of view, and that the conflicting selfishnesses of this country rendered that solution impossible.

The Chemical Foundation answers this statement with a challenge, and if it can only become the co-ordinating forum for American patriotism, American sacrifice, and American ability, it awaits the issue with serenity.

#### KATSUTARO INABATA IN NEW YORK

Katsutaro Inabata, president of the Inabata Company, Ltd., of Osaka, Japan, is in New York, Mr. Inabata occupies a conspicuous position in the chemical industry of Japan, his firm being one of the most progressive. He is now on his way to France, where he was educated, and later was decorated as a chevalier of the Legion of Honor on account of his efforts to extend the commercial relations of France and Japan. Mr. Inabata is vice president of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, commissioner of the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and president of the Osaka Muslin Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

The Chemical Foundation, Inc., is urging the War Trade Board to grant the Foundation a blanket license by which it can control the importation of chemicals and dyes. The War Trade Board is awaiting a decision by the Attorney General on the question of the Board's authority to grant such a license.

The Internal Revenue office is making an investigation of conditions in the alcohol-consuming industries with a view to revising the regulations if deemed advisable. Complaints and suggestions are requested from manufacturers.

The American Chamber of Commerce in London has formed a Drug and Chemical Section. Irving A. Keene, 335 Broadway, New York, and 52 Gray's Inn Road, London, is chairman.

John F. Queeny, president of the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, was a delegate to the first annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Association, at Chicago, last week.

The Alien Property Custodian sold to Lehn & Fink, for \$1,000,000, the trade mark "Pebeco," and other rights owned by P. Beiersdorf & Co., of Hamburg, Germany.

#### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS CALL FOR CHEMICALS LIKE FORMER GERMAN PRODUCTS

**Secretary of International Association Explains That High Quality Is Needed—War Prices Nearly Closed Many Plants—Government Took Bulk of Supplies**

(Special Correspondence to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Chicago, April 28—The manner in which the photo-engravers weathered the world war was told by Louis Flader, secretary of the International Association of Manufacturing Photo-Engravers, to the correspondent of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS who called upon him last week.

"The government needed nearly every chemical we needed," said Mr. Flader, "There was nitric acid, more extensively used than any other chemical in the engraving business. Nitric acid, of course, forms the base of many explosives. There was acetic acid. The government told us that all the acetic acid was needed for dope for aeroplane wings. The Government needed perchloride of iron for something else and even shut us off from supplies of muriatic and sulphuric acids. The government also required potassium ferrocyanide, potassium bromide, potassium carbonate, and potassium bichromate, all of which we use more or less. Hydrochinon, permanganate of potassium, nitrate of silver, and castor oil all went sky-high in price, but we got along fairly well with the supply allowed us.

"Every skilled photo-engraver must have some knowledge of chemistry, and our industry was fortunate in having many men who were constantly seeking to develop substitutes which would answer the purpose of the original article. Substitutes were found, but in no instance, I may say, was a substitute discovered which was better than the original article. This has been demonstrated by the fact that since the armistice was signed every photo-engraving concern with which I am acquainted is going back to the old methods, and the old articles. During the war substitutes were developed for acetic acid, nitric acid, cyanide of potassium, and bromide of potassium. None of these substitutes ever got into general use, but the threat to make them brought down some abnormal prices in a hurry.

"Every photo-engraver believes there was profiteering in iodine during the war. We were given the explanation by salesmen that much was required by the medical division of the army. The excuse was more practical than the one made during the Russo-Japanese war, when we were told a fishermen's tale of vanishing sea-weed on the coast of Japan.

"Nearly all the chemicals used by photo-engravers came from Germany before the war. I truly wish, and every photo-engraver wishes, that the American chemical industry would duplicate in quality the chemicals turned out by the German manufacturers before the war. I believe that with a few years of experience, the American manufacturers will be able to produce the chemicals used by photo-engravers, and to give them the high quality necessary for our purpose. In the meanwhile, I suppose the German chemicals will be coming back into the market. I fear that they will be promptly and eagerly purchased in this country, as before the war, unless the domestic manufacturers are able to produce something in the meantime which is of equal quality. The competition is keen, especially in the larger cities, and if one engraver has a process which is superior to those employed by the others the business goes to that concern.

"The collodium emulsion process is employed in color plate work. About eight years ago a Chicago



photo-engraving concern received word that two young men, both in their early twenties, had left Munich for New York, bringing with them a new process for colloidum emulsion in color plate work. The Chicago concern sent one of their best men to New York, and he met the young men at the pier, and bought the process. The way the color plate business went to that concern was wonderful. The boys proved efficient in everything they did. The work that was turned out under their supervision was of uniform excellence.

"When the war broke out the boys returned to Germany and entered the army. One of them was invalided home and the other was killed.

"The effort to use the particular formula employed by these young men was never a complete success after they ceased to exercise direct supervision. Here was a case where the men they were instructing were under them long enough to learn everything they had to tell, apparently, and still the work could not be done properly in their absence. The great trouble was lack of uniformity. To my mind that case illustrates what will happen on a large scale in the effort to establish a domestic chemical industry. The only hope for success is that the chemists will realize the necessity of cultivating a patience and a thoroughness such as they have never before exhibited. To turn out the sort of chemists who will be needed our universities will have to revise their methods."

#### SALE OF MERCK & CO. STOCK

The Alien Property Custodian will offer 8,000 shares of the stock of Merck & Co., at public auction or May 9. The stock was delivered to A. Mitchell Palmer by Mr. George Merck, voluntarily in order to decide the ownership. The shares represent 80 per cent of the issue of 10,000 shares having a par value of \$100 each. The company is incorporated under the laws of New York State.

Mr. Merck made a full statement of the business relations between himself and E. Merck, of Darmstadt, Germany, who furnished certain assets and extended certain credit amounting to about \$800,000 up to the time of the incorporation of Merck & Co. in 1908. The company was recapitalized in 1917. Prior to the war the sales averaged \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 a year. During the war they increased to \$6,913,637 in 1915, and for eight months in 1918 reached \$8,030,474.

The assets of Merck & Co. were reported by certified accountants as follows:

Current Assets .....	\$3,852,977.
Real Estate, Machinery, Equipment ...	1,538,242.
Investments .....	113,000.
Due from Alien Firms .....	403,248.
Deferred Charges .....	13,391.

The liabilities aggregated \$520,279. The surplus was \$4,400,579.

It is reported in the trade that a syndicate of bankers has been formed to bid for the Merck stock. If the offer is accepted a well known manager of the New York office of a manufacturer of pharmaceutical chemicals will be offered the management to represent the syndicate.

The California Legislature has under consideration a bill that would prevent the use in food of any oil having more than one-fourth of one per cent of fatty acid. Oil importers are supplying peanut oil to food packers who substitute it for cottonseed oil and olive oil, and these interests seek to prevent the use of peanut oil.

#### Trade Notes and Personals

Dr. A. D. Chambers, manager of the Dyestuffs Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., who has been ill for some weeks, has returned to his duties.

C. B. Smillie, of Charles F. Smillie & Co., exporters, 27 Cedar street, who has been making a tour in the Orient, visiting China, Japan, and other countries, is expected home sometime in May.

William S. Gray, of William S. Gray & Co., 80 Maiden Lane, is again serving as chairman of the committee for the drug and chemical trade having in charge the collection of subscriptions to the Victory Loan.

William Nagel, Sr., died in Buffalo recently. Mr. Nagel served the Spencer Kellogg Co. for more than 25 years in various capacities. In later years he discovered a process for refining linseed oils and installed his method in various plants throughout the United States and Canada.

The Toronto branch of the Canadian section of the Society of Chemical Industry have elected the following as members of the Executive Committee: L. P. Acton, Prof. E. G. R. Ardagh, M. L. Davies, H. E. Rothwell, C. F. Thurlow, D. G. Buchanan, Prof. J. Watson Bain, Dr. Harold Van der Linde, L. E. Westman.

A conference of leading chemists of France, Italy, Great Britain and the United States was held recently at Paris and plans made for allied co-operation in the chemical industries. The conferees agreed on the formation of an interallied federation of pure and applied chemistry. It is the hope that the federation will be definitely established in July.

Ferdinand G. Wiechmann, consulting chemist and author, died last week in New York, where he was born in 1858. His life was spent in teaching chemistry at Columbia University. He was the author of "Sugar Analysis" and other works, and he was a member of the International Commission on Methods of Sugar Analysis, and of several chemical societies.

An amendment to Senate bill No. 146, before the Wisconsin Legislature, defines intoxicating liquors "to be and include all liquor, and drinks of whatever nature or description, including patent or proprietary medicines, capable of being used as a beverage, containing more than two and three-quarters percentum of alcohol by weight at sixty degrees Fahrenheit."

Mail advices from Bergen, Norway, dated March 27, in regard to codfishing operations, estimated the catch thus far this season at 9,600,000 fish, yielding 10,451 barrels of crude codliver oil. In the same time last year the catch was 8,100,000 fish, producing 7,447 barrels of codliver oil. In the corresponding period two years ago the catch was 14,300,000 fish, yielding 18,330 barrels of oil.

John Clarke & Co., say of seeds and herbs: "The activity has been more general, but mostly in small trading units. The trend is mixed and the market for nearly every article is an entity unto itself. Caraway is lower due to liquidation of spot holdings with the Holland stock looming up for the future. Canary is steady for arrival goods and almost bare of spot goods ready to ship. Generally speaking the list may be said to be smoking up a bit as far as activity is concerned."

**NEW DRUG AND DYE IMPORT LICENSE**

The War Trade Board, 713, announces that a new general import license to be known as General License PBF No. 37 has been issued effective April 29, 1919, covering the importation into the United States from all countries of the world except Germany (including the Rhine Provinces) Luxemburg, Hungary and those parts of Russia under Bolshevik control, of all commodities except those herein below enumerated:

The following commodities, the importation of which continues to be controlled by reason of existing agreements:

Pig tin, tin ore, tin concentrates and all metal alloys containing tin, including tin drosses, tin oxides, solder drosses, type metals, antifricition metals, waste metals and other metals containing tin, nitrate of soda and nitrate of potash, emery and emery ore, except that mined in Canada.

Salvarsan, neosalvarsan, arsphenamine and all substitutes therefor and equivalents thereof.

All commodities which have been produced or manufactured in Germany or Hungary, irrespective of the present location of such commodities.

The following commodities, the control of whose importation by individual import license is necessary to insure an effective control over the importation of certain commodities whose origin is difficult to ascertain, unless they are shipped from the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium or Japan, or their colonies, possessions or protectorates, in which case such commodities may be imported, under this general import license PBF No. 37:

Dyes and dyestuffs, including dye bases, crudes and intermediate; potash.

The commodities named above comprise the present list of controlled commodities and are excluded from the provisions of this general import license.

All outstanding general import licenses are superseded by this new general import license except PBF No. 2, PBF No. 19, PBF No. 33, and PBF No. 35.

**SALE OF GOVERNMENT NITRATE**

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., April 29.—The War Department has just concluded contracts with W. R. Grace Company, Wessell Duval & Company, and the H. B. Baker Company, all of New York City, and the Du Pont Nitrate Company, of Wilmington, Del., to dispose of the War Department's surplus stocks of sodium nitrate. This material will be sold at current market prices to anyone desiring to make purchases and anyone interested can have orders filled direct by any of the companies named.

The Department states that the sodium nitrate will be sold by these companies over a period of time and will not be marketed in a way that would change to the slightest degree, by its sale, the market price or market conditions. In the same way the Union Sulphur Company, of New York, will handle the Department's surplus stock of sulphur and the United Metals Selling Company, of New York, will handle the surplus stocks of copper.

DeWitt C. McMonagle, of the firm of McMonagle & Rogers, wholesale and retail druggists of Middletown, N. Y., and president of the Wallkill Transit Company, died on April 27, at his home, at the age of 70. He was stricken with heart trouble while dressing for a wedding.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is in session this week at St. Louis, Mo. Many New York delegates are in attendance.

**RAW MATERIALS FOR PERFUMERY**

CONTINUE SCARCE AND VERY HIGH

**Christian Beilstein of Dodge & Olcott Explains to Manufacturing Perfumers the Cause of High Prices**  
**—President Pfeiffer Discusses Prohibition and Labor**

G. A. Pfeiffer, of Richard Hudnut, 113 West 18th street, New York, president of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, opened the annual convention of the association at the Hotel Biltmore, last week with an address devoted mainly to a discussion of the effect of prohibition on the industry, and the labor question. He said in part:

"It is not easy to enforce prohibition without unjustly affecting legitimate industry. The question of what is and what is not leverage will continue to call for best thought. We should collect data and submit facts to those in authority to prove that our preparations are unsuitable for use as beverages, and that the sale of them should not be unjustly restricted or regulated."

"The labor situation is admittedly sensitive. It is impossible for our association as a body to meet labor conditions. Broadly speaking higher wages will undoubtedly rule for some time. Also high wages are not an unmixed evil, for they increase the workers' purchasing power. This in turn increases the use and demand for the products that we make."

Christian Beilstein, of the Dodge & Olcott Co., New York, read a paper on the raw materials used in making perfumery. He said the difficulties of obtaining these supplies would confront the industry for an indefinite period, while producers in France and other Allied countries will be forced to sell at increased prices because of the enormous war debts with which they are burdened. The Central Powers, especially Germany, he declared, are today almost entirely without the basic commodities with which to begin production of perfumery such stores as have been held over in those countries from pre-war days having become useless. For this reason, the manufacturers were told, there is little reason to fear competition from the Germans in the near future.

Mr. Beilstein produced a chart showing that twenty-five essential materials could be bought at an average of \$17.50 a pound in the early part of 1914. The cost of the same products just before the signing of the armistice was \$33.50 a pound, an increase of about 100 per cent. The average cost to-day is \$28.50.

Synthetics for the manufacture of perfumes are becoming available in larger quantities, said Mr. Beilstein, although some of them are still unobtainable. Foreign manufacturers of these products are still considerably handicapped, because of the difficulty of obtaining raw materials, but they are making progress toward readjustment and the future may work out so that it will not be necessary to rely upon Germany for synthetics.

Floral materials from Southern France are difficult to obtain because French producers are suffering from lack of supplies and shortage of labor. A new crop and the demobilization in France are expected to overcome this difficulty.

Rose oils from Turkey and Bulgaria are still hard to secure, while the market is bare of animal musk from China. Small quantities of ambergris have been obtained by fishermen during the war, but Mr. Beilstein declared that the entire supply had gone to France, and American manufacturers will for some time be compelled to get along without it.

Paul Todd, of Kalamazoo, Mich., told of the present

position of domestic essential oil products, especially spearmint and peppermint. He said that success in growing some of the medicinal plants to make essential oils depended largely upon labor and transit conditions. Climate conditions were favorable to their production, he stated.

Howard S. Neiman, patent lawyer, New York, in discussing trade-marks as applicable to the perfumery trade, said that the object of trade-marks was to identify the origin of ownership of specialties so customers may recognize the goods that they wish to buy. He said that the law only protected the goodwill in the mark and not the property, and is intended to designate the products of a particular trade. It confers no monopoly, and is only a commercial signature on certain merchandise. The trade-mark is founded on priority of application, he added, and governs only the territory in which it is used.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year; President, G. A. Pfeiffer; first vice president, Francis W. Jones; second vice president, P. E. Page, secretary and treasurer, Walter Mueller; executive board, Gilbert E. Colgate, Edwin Sefton, V. Vivandau, Felix Lowry, F. C. Adams, Northam Warren, W. L. Schultz.

Richard Hudnut presided at the banquet which closed the convention.

#### FOLEY & COMPANY ENLARGING FACTORY

Chicago, April 29—Foley & Company, manufacturers of proprietary medicines, 2835 Sheffield Avenue, will add two stories to the present three story brick and stone structure, which was erected in 1913. "We figured we would need two more stories when we built in 1913," said Frank A. Blair, head of the company, "and the growth of our business has been so steady during the intervening period that we can now no longer delay the work, in spite of the high cost of materials and labor. We are using eight warehouses at various points on the north side now. We will use the additional two floors for storage purposes."

The National Gum and Mica Co. has brought suit in the Supreme Court, New York, against the General Commercial Co., Ltd., to recover \$4,848 for alleged breach of contract involving the sale of hematine crystals. The General Commercial Company has filed a counter claim demanding judgment for \$25,750 on account of certain shipments of aniline dyes. The company admits that the National Gum and Mica Co. is entitled to a credit of \$4,848, but states that the dyestuffs delivered under previous contracts were not equal to samples submitted.

Dr. Emory, chief of the Spirits Division of the Internal Revenue Bureau, states that the War Prohibition act which prohibits the manufacture of beer and wine on and after May 1, and the sale of beer and wine and whiskey on and after July 1, has not changed the status of non-beverage alcohol as fixed by Treasury decision 2788, the latest regulation of the Treasury Department governing the manufacture, sale and use of distilled spirits for non-beverage or medicinal and industrial purposes.

All Enemy Trading lists issued by the War Trade Board, during the war, were withdrawn on April 30. The new ruling does not affect restrictions against trade between the United States and Germany, nor trading with respect to property in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian.

### Books of Trade Interest

**TEXTILES AND CLOTHING.** By Ellen Beers McGowan, B.S., instructor in household arts, Teachers College, Columbia University, and Charlotte A. Waite, M.A., head of the department of domestic art, Julia Richman High School, New York City. 12 mo., 268 pages, cloth \$1.10. New York, The Macmillan Company.

While this book is designed primarily to meet the need arising from the introduction of the study of textiles into the curriculum of the high school, it contains a large amount of fundamental information which every one should possess in order to understand the real values of the various textile materials demanded in every day life. The source, composition, classification and general characteristics of textile fibers are first taken up, the discussion being followed by chapters on spinning and weaving, and the structure of fabrics. Considerable historical matter is introduced relative to early methods, as well as the industrial changes brought about by the invention of the spinning jenny, the power loom, the cotton gin, etc. and improved knitting machinery. Then follow chapters on the various fibres, cotton, flax, wool, silk; textile testing, care and repair of clothing, and the economics and hygiene of clothing. Here are given also in tabulated form the commercial names of different kinds of fabrics made from the various fibres, their definitions, uses and wearing qualities, and a general lot of information which every one should know about the chemistry of cleaning, the ethics of shopping and related subjects.

**TYCOS TABLES.** General data concerning and for use with temperature indicating, recording, and controlling instruments; hydrometers and meteorological instruments. 4x6, 175 pages, cloth, \$1. Rochester, N. Y. Taylor Instrument Companies.

The tables and data presented in this little volume are applicable to the operation of and the results obtained with instruments for the indicating, recording and controlling of temperatures, density tests of liquids, and pressure, velocity and humidity of air. While primarily collected for the users of "Tycos" instruments, the data will be found of general service to any one whose calling requires him to work with any kind of an instrument designed to measure meteorological phenomena. In the preparation of the various tables the data have been taken from authoritative sources, and in the compilation it would be difficult to find any point neglected in the wide field where such instruments are employed.

**A HISTORY OF LATIN AMERICA** by William Warren Sweet, Professor of History, DePaw Univ. 283 pp., illustrated; \$3.00 net. The Abington Press.

Designed as a college text, this book deserves to be carefully studied by all business men interested in South America. It furnishes materials for putting into practice the good advice that we understand our southern neighbors more intelligently and more sympathetically. Professor Sweet's historical sketches of the various republics are brief, but adequate to give us firm foundations upon which to build a just comprehension of the problems of South Americans, and a fair appreciation of their accomplishments. Most enlightening are his chapters on the governments of the various countries, the races and society of Latin America, and on economic conditions. Most illuminating too, are his pages upon international relations, a subject of great importance in South American affairs which is all too little appreciated by the majority of our business men. Far from being a dry text of facts and dates, this book is interesting and well written, an unusually valuable contribution to our better knowledge of South America and South Americans.



# United States Must Seek Markets Abroad

## *Foreign Trade Council Foresees Probable Surplus of Manufactured Products When Industries Speed Up*

(By Staff Correspondent of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

**C**HICAGO, April 28—Several large producers of chemicals, pharmaceutical products, and dyestuffs, who have been active in the American Manufacturers' Export Association, 160 Broadway, New York, were represented at the sessions of the Foreign Trade Council here, during the past week. Leaders in a hundred other industries, including steel, oil, and shipbuilding, and representatives of the great banking interests, export corporations, credit associations, and various Government bureaus took an active part in giving shape to plans for developing the foreign trade of the United States along practical lines.

James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and chairman of the Foreign Trade Council, presided at the daily sessions, and was also the principal speaker at the banquet on Friday evening when he said in the course of his speech on the "American Maritime Policy:"

"There will be no return, for some time at least in any country, of so called pre-war prices of materials and labor. Shipbuilding materials and equipment are on a lower level in the United States, since the signing of the armistice, than in any other producing country; ship plates and structural material having declined \$12.00 per ton here with a corresponding reduction in collateral forms of iron and steel products."

### **Costs of Production Too High**

Emphasis was laid by several speakers on the necessity for manufacturers to reduce costs of production if they expect to compete in the world markets. William Pigott, president of the Seattle Car and Foundry Company, warned against the waste of raw materials, extravagance in expenses, and unnecessary office space. He urged greater efficiency in labor, and the elimination of middlemen. The bankers who spoke expressed the belief that the heavy indebtedness under which the Allied countries are laboring would necessitate extensive American investment in foreign securities. Longer credits would also be unavoidable to offset in part the unfavorable effect of the international financial situation on American export trade.

W. S. Culbertson, of the United States Tariff Commission, urged the need of a bargaining tariff, not to be used to obtain undue advantages from other nations but to prevent discrimination against this country. He contended that "if we are not in a position to force equality of treatment, we shall probably not get it."

### **Must Export Finished Products**

Edward Prizer, president of the Vacuum Oil Co., said: "We are now facing an industrial crisis unless we can largely and rapidly increase our exports of finished products; for in no other way can our great industrial capacity be utilized."

Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board, said in part:

"It may be pardonable for me to say that I take pride in the service rendered American business by the Webb Export Association law. I was not long a member of the Federal Trade Commission before I appreciated the value derived by foreign business concerns from their ability to practice teamwork in foreign markets. This appreciation moved me to give

my most earnest and energetic support to the movement to allow American business men the same freedom of co-operation.

"In fact the very establishment of a new industry, or a new market, creates business for other industries only remotely related. The automobile helped the oil industry, and so it goes on in an endless chain.

"Foreign goods should not be permitted to be dumped in our markets at ruinous prices, nor should our business men employ similar methods in foreign markets. This is a vicious practice of unfair competition."

### **Selling by Parcel Post**

Maynard D. Howell, export manager, Montgomery Ward & Co., criticised the U. S. Parcel Post system, saying in part:

Great Britain has listed no fewer than 195 countries, colonies, or other overseas nations or groups, as open to her exporters for shipment by Parcel Post. The United States lists 94 such countries and groups, so that for purposes of comparison, the exporter of England can ship his wares by parcel post to 101 more countries of the earth than can the American exporter.

"As an example of the divergence of rates, a British merchant can send a package weighing 11 lbs. to Durban for \$1.80; we can send it for either \$5.40 by first-class mail, or \$8.54 by express. To Singapore, where there is an immense demand for American wares, for which we are getting orders by every mail, to bring out 11 lbs. of our merchandise will cost the buyer \$4.88 by express and \$5.40 by first-class mail. From London the parcel postage would be 72c."

### **Points on Shipping Goods**

D. E. Delgado gave valuable suggestions concerning shipments to South America, saying that the exporter should see that "the invoices, which should be made in Spanish for Latin-American countries, show the net, legal and gross weights, as well as the measurement of each case, and in addition, the net weight of each class of item packed in such case." Great care must be used in marking and packing, as "a customer in any one town is apt to wish his goods classified under a certain paragraph of the tariff and a customer in another town may require the same goods classified under a separate paragraph of the same tariff, and any deviation would be apt to cause heavy fines at the Customs and the manufacturer would face a heavy payment in addition to disturbing pleasant relations."

"Will American Fabricated Products Hold Foreign Markets?" asked W. E. Peck, of W. E. Peck & Co. of New York. "My answer to that question is: that steel products and standard bulk articles are likely to hold their own for several years, but what about the thousand and one articles that were not exported largely before the war? My feeling as I see things today, is that the export demand for most of these fabricated articles, especially where they are of a competitive nature, will steadily disappear and that only those will survive that can be placed on board ship at a cost of from 5 to 10% less than similar foreign articles."

### **Foreign Advertising Pays**

W. G. Hildebrandt, of the Gotham Advertising Company, spoke on "Foreign Advertising Successes," saying in part:

"Six years ago an enterprising Eastern manufacturer decided that he wanted export trade. He appropriated \$4,000 and placed well illustrated copy with a strong dealer appeal in the leading American export trade journals. The second year he increased this appropriation. He has expended approximately \$30,000 in the export publications. He has through these media established permanent connections in 7 principal trade centers and sold over \$300,000 worth of talcum powder, not to mention dental creams, shaving sticks and creams, toilet waters, perfumes, etc.

"Properly planned and well executed advertising pays. Whether it be the glaring poster or handbill in Northern China, or in the agricultural publications of Australasia, the Malay newspaper in the Dutch East Indies, the illustrated weeklies or dailies of Latin America, or in our own export publications, the right kind of advertising will pay."

#### FEWEST FAILURES IN MANY YEARS

The complex and uncertain international situation, with its formidable problems pressing for solution, remains a barrier to that full trade development which seems now to be in process of formation, and divergent views about prices are still an added cause for hesitation in some of the leading industries, says "Dun's Review."

Yet commercial reports, with all their variation and disappointing features, sound a distinct note of optimism, and a strikingly favorable element is the remarkably light business mortality, failures in the United States this week, under 100 in number, being the smallest reported for a single week in a great many years.

Sentiment in some of the larger manufacturing cities of the East, moreover, responds to an unmistakable broadening of actual transactions, and the growing repression in iron and steel, where the price question yet acts as a check to progress, is offset by the continued improvement in certain other quarters, as in textiles.

John S. Bates, Montreal, Quebec, Can., has resigned to take an important position with Price Bros. & Co., of Quebec, where he will conduct researches in chemical engineering in connection with wood products. Dr. Bates, also has been chairman for some years of the Technical Section of the Canadian Paper and Pulp Association, has accomplished much successful research work in the interest of the lumber and pulp and paper industries, and rendered important services to the Imperial Munitions Board during the war in the manufacture of electro-chemical products at Shawinigan Falls, Que.

The peace slump has dealt a severe blow to the Japanese dye market, says the "Japan Chronicle." In Osaka the bankers are said to be extremely cautious in trusting dye merchants, some of whose security has not been sound enough to save them from bankruptcy. Since the armistice yellow dyes have suffered a remarkable decline. Quotations per 100 kin (132.27 pounds) have fallen recently to 1,200 yen (\$598), whereas they were as high as 4,200 yen (\$2,094) during the war. Black dyes, however, have shown less decline, the market price falling from 470 yen (\$234) per 100 kin to 230 yen (\$115).

Harry Baron, of New York, has brought suit against the Monsanto Chemical Works, of St. Louis, for \$100,000, for alleged breach of contract involving the delivery of saccharin. All the allegations in the complaint are denied by the Monsanto company in its answer.

### News of Companies

Plans are under consideration by the McDuffie Oil & Fertilizer Company, Thomson, Ga., for the rebuilding of the portion of its local fertilizer plant recently destroyed by fire with loss estimated at about \$15,000.

The Brocalsa Chemical Company, Pomeroy, Ohio, a Delaware incorporation, has filed notice with the Secretary of State of an increase in its capitalization from \$100,000 to \$325,000, to provide for general business expansion.

The Eastern Cotton Oil Company, Hartford, N. C. is arranging plans for the construction of a new fertilizing plant at Elizabeth City, N. C., of dry mixing type, to have a capacity of about 200 tons of materials per day of ten hours.

The Farmers' Fertilizer Company, Windsor Avenue, Columbus, O., has had plans prepared for the construction of a new one-story acidulating plant at its works, about 60x80 feet. The structure is estimated to cost \$10,000. I. E. Elwood is manager.

The W. H. Fales Company, 62 Maiden Lane, New York, manufacturer of chemicals and colors, has had plans prepared for the construction of new one-story brick plant to be located at Clinton and Center Streets. The structure is estimated to cost about \$14,000.

The Oakland Chemical Company, 10 Astor Place, New York, manufacturer of Dioxigen, has completed negotiations for the purchase of the eight-story and basement factory building at 59 Fourth Avenue, for a consideration of \$160,000. James G. Timolat is president.

Contract has been awarded by the National Sulfer Soap Manufacturing Company, Arcade Building, Norfolk, Va., for the construction of a new two-story plant, estimated to cost \$50,000. Bundick & Carner, 3705 Newport Avenue, Norfolk, are the building contractors.

The Arnica Cream Company, 106 West Kirk Avenue, Roanoke, Va., recently incorporated, is planning for the operation of a local plant for the manufacture of arnica cream, soaps, etc. C. D. Fox is president, H. C. Barnes, vice-president, and F. M. Mahood, secretary-treasurer.

Receipts of coco beans from the port of Axim on the Gold Coast of Africa were reported in the lists of imports imprinted in last issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS. Trade with the Gold Coast has been so infrequent that the trade received a distinct surprise at the announcement of the shipment.

The Mineral Refining & Chemical Corporation, Des Peres River and Iron Mountain Railroad, St. Louis, Mo., is to build an addition to its plant for the manufacture of pigments. The proposed structure will be electrically operated, and is estimated to cost, with equipment installation, in excess of \$400,000. A. E. F. Versen is engineer for the company.

The Bristol-Myers Company, 277 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., manufacturer of chemicals, has recently awarded a contract for the construction of a new group of factory buildings to be located at its properties at Hillside Township, Union County, New Jersey. The proposed works will comprise five-story and basement main manufacturing building about 80x300 feet; extension to chemical building, one-story; one-story boiler house, and two-story administration building.

# Subscribers to the Victory Loan

*Allotment to Drug and Chemical Trade Is \$32,000,000—  
Only \$5,000,000 Taken in Eight Days*

**W**ILLIAM S. GRAY, chairman of the committee of the drug and chemical trade in charge of subscriptions to the Victory Loan, opened the campaign with a luncheon at the Drug Club. Mr. Gray issued this appeal to members of the committee:

"In the last Liberty Loan campaign we were credited with comparatively few subscriptions from officers and directors of corporations, the bulk of our total, both in amount and number of subscriptions, coming from firms, corporations and employees.

"As an official of a corporation associated with this committee, will you not co-operate with us by reporting the amount of your personal subscriptions and urging all officials of your company and all other companies under your supervision to do likewise?"

The following subscriptions have been received:

W. E. Rowley .....	\$ 5,000
Dye Products & Chemical Co. Inc. ....	3,000
21 Doctors .....	30,700
16 Dentists' .....	7,550
Eagle-Picher Lead Co. ....	10,000
I. F. Stone .....	10,000
Pacific Coast Borax Co. ....	100,000
Mutual Chemical Co. of America .....	300,000
Schieffelin & Co. ....	5,000
H. E. Isaacs, M. D. ....	1,000
Geo. J. Moser, M. D. ....	2,000
J. W. Allen, M. D. ....	2,000
H. L. Taylor .....	2,200
Geo. A. Tuttle, M. D. ....	5,000
The Sterro Co. ....	5,000
Lederle Antitoxin Co. ....	10,000
American Dyewood Co. ....	150,000
Wm. H. Nichols .....	100,000
John J. Riker .....	100,000
Wm. S. Gray & Co. ....	50,000
John R. Gardner .....	50,000
Lehn & Fink .....	50,000
Toch & Bros .....	30,000
Fred Lavanburg & Co .....	30,000
Eimer & Amend .....	25,000
B. P. Ducas .....	20,000
S. M. Evans, M. D. ....	12,000
Hugh Hill .....	10,000
White Tar Co. ....	10,000
Durex Chemical Co. ....	10,000
Chemists' Club .....	10,000
M. S. Einhorn, M. D. ....	10,000
H. Kohnstamm & Co. ....	5,000
E. J. Barry .....	5,000
Felix Fezandie .....	5,000
H. H. Curtis, M. D. ....	5,000
Geo. H. Bell, M. D. ....	5,000
Morris Herrmann .....	5,000
Bush, Beach & Gent employees .....	4,000
F. D. Ambrosio .....	3,000
General Chemical Co. ....	400,000
Geo. F. Nichols .....	30,000
Phosphate Mining Co. ....	30,000
Omega Chemical Co. ....	25,000
Richards & Co. ....	20,000
Richards & Co.'s Employees.....	10,000
Binney & Smith .....	50,000

Mayer & Lowenstein .....	10,000
Thos. M. Curtius, Inc. ....	5,000
John C. Wiarda & Co. ....	8,000
L. Martin Co. ....	11,000
The Barrett Co. ....	250,000
National Aniline & Chem. Co. ....	250,000

The total has reached only \$5,000,000, which is a small percentage of the allotment of \$32,000,000 for the drug and chemical trade. The secretary of the committee, H. C. Woodruff says:

"It seems that it cannot be understood by the members of our allied trades that this is the last public offering of Government war financing and that we should respond even more cheerfully than in former loans from a patriotic standpoint, and then double our subscription because of the attractive features of the loan. I want all to know the serious nature of the delay in sending in subscriptions. Our Government is calling—shall we fail now in our duty?"

The committee is organized as follows; with two secretaries, James J. Crawford and H. C. Woodruff:

WILLIAM S. GRAY, chairman, William S. Gray & Co.
WILLIAM T. MILLER, vice-chairman, National Aniline and Chemical Company.
JOHN ANDERSON, vice-chairman, Chas. Pfizer & Co.
H. C. WOODRUFF, secretary, National City Company.
Wm. H. NICHOLS, JR., General Chemical Company.
FREDERICK W. WHITE, Peters, White & Co.
J. C. BRUCE, Edward Hill's Son & Co.
SAUNDERS NORVELL, McKesson & Robbins
EDWARD PLAUT, Lehn & Fink.
CHAS. A. LORING, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company.
W. N. WILKINSON, Union Sulphur Company.
HERMAN A. METZ, H. A. Metz & Co.
ALEXANDER JOSEPH, Pfeiffer Color Company.
HARRY J. SCHNELL.
H. D. RUHM, Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation.
GEORGE V. SHEFFIELD, Innes, Speiden & Co.
GEORGE MERCK, Merck & Co.
H. H. GOOD, Carter Medicine Company.
HENRY M. TOCH, Dorex Chemical Company.
ERNEST C. KLIPSTEIN, A. Klipstein & Co.
RUSSELL R. SLOAN, Dodge & Olcott Company.
MILTON A. MAAS, Maas & Waldstein Company.
E. J. STEER, The Barrett Company.
WILLIAM B. KENNEDY, Marietta Paint and Color Company.
R. P. ROWE, National Lead Company.
W. A. PATTERSON, G. W. S. Patterson & Co.
H. S. CHATFIELD, Kasebier-Chatfield Shellac Company.
HORACE BOWKER, American Agricultural Chemical Company.
W. R. KIRKLAND, Fairchild Bros. & Foster.
J. EDWARD YOUNG, JR., Thurston & Braidich.
WALTER ALEXANDER, National Gum and Mica Company.
F. L. MEDBERRY, Spencer Kellogg & Sons.
ALFRED MASON, S. Winterbourne & Co.

Reports from Germany indicate that the outlook for the fertilizer industry is extremely unfavorable, owing to the inability of the companies to produce in quantities for the Spring market.

The United States Potash Producers' Association has opened headquarters in Washington, with Frederick W. Brown in charge. W. E. Sharp, of Lincoln, Neb., is president, and A. C. Harrigan, vice president.



## The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Pharmaceuticals Page 22. Essential Oils, Page 23; Crude Drugs, Page 24.

### DRUG PRICES TENDING DOWNWARD

**Pharmaceutical Chemicals and Many Crude Drugs Lower—Market Expected to Strengthen When Peace Treaty Is Signed and Demand for Export Begins**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Balsam Tolu, 15c lb.  
Glycerin, C. P., 1c lb.  
Dynamite, 35c lb.  
Juniper Berries, 3c lb.  
Larkspur Seed, 3c lb.  
Menthol, 15c lb.

#### Advanced

Pepper, white, 1c lb.  
Senega Root, 10c lb.  
Simaruba Bark, 8c lb.  
St. Ignatius Beans, 3c lb.  
Skunk Cabbage, 4c lb.  
Sunflower Seed, 1½c lb.

#### Declined

Acid Benzoic, 15c lb.  
Acid Carbolic, 2c lb.  
Acid Citric, 3c lb.  
Acid Gallic, 20c lb.  
Acid Pyrogallie, 20c lb.  
Beeswax, 3c@3c lb.  
Buchu, 75c lb.  
Canary, S. A., 10c lb.  
Caraway, African, 3c lb.  
Celery Seed, 2c lb.  
Chillies, Mombasa, 2c lb.  
Cloves, Zanzibar, 1c lb.  
Colocynth Pulp, 5c lb.

Cream of Tartar, 3c lb.  
Dandelion Root, 2c lb.  
Hemlock Bark, 3c lb.  
Lycopodium, 5c lb.  
Mustard Seed, Eng. yel., 1c lb.  
Oil Cloves, 5c lb.  
Oil Lemon, 5c lb.  
Opium, Gum, 3½ lb.  
Potass. Iodide, 25c lb.  
Saccharin, 50c lb.  
Sodium Benzoate 15c lb.  
Sugar Milk, 3c lb.  
Thymol, 25c lb.

#### SUMMARY OF PRICE MOVEMENTS

	TODAY	LAST WEEK	LAST MONTH	LAST YEAR
Calomel .....	\$1.51	\$1.51	\$1.51	\$1.91
Camphor, refined .....	2.30	2.30	2.65	1.12
Chloroform .....	.33	.33	.43	.64
Glycerin, C.P. ....	.18	.17	1.04	.65
Opium gum .....	10.00	18.50	22.50	25.00
Quinine sulph. ....	.80	.80	.90	.75
Oil Cloves .....	1.80	1.85	2.10	3.20
Oil Peppermint .....	9.50	9.50	8.75	3.00
Wild Cherry Bark .....	.17	.17	.21	.12
Gum Arabic, A. S. ....	.16	.16	.17	.30
Belladonna Leaves .....	.52	.52	.57	1.62
Buchu .....	1.80	2.75	*3.25	1.37
Ipecac .....	2.25	2.25	3.00	3.00
Rhubarb, H. D. ....	1.75	*1.75	.85	.47
Cloves, Zan. ....	.18	.19	.26	.47

\*Nominal

Readjustments continue to be made throughout the whole chemical and drug market with an improved feeling of optimism and confidence as to the future. Buyers are gradually throwing off the robe of extreme conservatism which has marked purchasing for some months past and are entering the market for future needs with greater freedom.

A leading market authority says of the present situation:

"The market is more active, and the tone is firmer, in most of the list, though price changes are few in number for the week. The change in the situation,—for there is a change,—may be noted from the fact that it is much easier to report and reflect, because buyers and sellers are nearer together, more actual trading is current, and a nearer approximation of normality has been reached, than any we have had the pleasure of contemplating for some time past."

Prices as a whole continue to move downward, the classes most generally affected being the pharmaceuticals and such imported crude drugs as are arriving here in good sized quantities. The opinion has been hazarded that it will not be long following the ratification of a definite peace before export trade will expand rapidly, with a consequent widespread

strengthening of the American chemical and drug markets and a marked upturn in prices.

#### Pharmaceutical Products

Among the pharmaceuticals, glycerin is the only exception of prominence to show decided strengthening and a tendency to advance toward higher levels. Benzoic acid and its salts are very weak and lower. Citric has been reduced again by makers but second hands continue to undersell. Phenol in small containers has declined again. Pyrogallie and gallic acids are down. Manufacturers have cut cream of tartar and potassium iodide. Saccharin has become very soft. Sugar of milk and thymol are lower, as is gum opium. Manufacturing and raw material costs have been materially cut in many instances.

**Acid Benzoic**—U. S. P. acid is now being offered at 80c per pound by manufacturers. Demand has fallen off markedly and the cost of manufacture has been reduced greatly with the falling price of raw materials. This represents a reduction in the price of about 15c per pound during the week. The market is very soft at the present time.

**Acid Carbolic**—Makers of small size package have cut their prices again. In drums 8c@10c is current. For one pound bottles 18c is the price, while 5 pound bottles cost 16c and 50 pound tins 12c a pound.

**Acid Citric**—Manufacturers have announced a cut of three cents in the price of citric acid, bringing the spot figure to \$1.16@\$.16½. Second hands are said to be selling down to \$1.12 for spot goods and \$1.10 for near-by arrivals. Selling competition is keen in a very weak market. The London price equivalent to about \$1.05 is an additional bearish influence.

**Acid Gallic**—Makers have cut the prices of gallic and pyrogallie acids. The former is down 20c per pound to \$1.40@\$1.45 for U. S. P. bulk goods. Pyrogallie has declined about 20c also to \$2.60@\$2.70 for resublimed and \$2.30@\$2.40 for crystals.

**Cream of Tartar**—Makers have cut their prices to 55c a pound for both crystals and powdered. This reduction has been made obviously to meet selling competition. Production costs are lower also. Second hands are still underselling producers and are quoting anywhere from 45c@50c a pound.

**Glycerin**—Further strengthening of the glycerin market has been reported over the week end. Refiners here are asking 18c in bulk and 20c in cans for C. P. material. In Chicago 17c@17½c is the current figure. Dynamite glycerin is quoted on spot at 17c flat. Reports that it is possible still to do 17½c for C. P. and 16½c for dynamite in this market have not been confirmed. There is said to be a lively buying inquiry at the present time. Soap lye is offered at 9½c@10c and saponifications at 10½@11c a pound.

**Lycopodium**—U. S. P. lycopodium is weaker at \$1.45 @\$1.50 a pound on falling off in demand and better stocks in first hands.

**Menthol**—Prices have stiffened somewhat and importers are asking \$6.00 and higher for their holdings. Stocks abroad are reported to be somewhat more limited and coupled with a brisk demand, this condition is responsible for advanced quotations.

**Opium**—A rather indefinite situation still continues in the local market for opium. Stocks are increasing steadily but price developments for spot released goods are evidently engaged in a waiting contest with prospective buyers who will have little or nothing to do with the market at the present time. It is reported that goods on consignment are being offered by owners abroad in this market at under ten dollars, duty paid but these offers are apparently exciting little interest. A large importer is quoting down to \$15.00 @ \$16.00 for gum. Granular at \$22.50 and powder at \$20.00 are unchanged.

**Potassium Iodide**—Manufacturers have cut the price of the iodide 25c per pound and are now quoting \$3.25 @ \$3.30 for bulk goods, U. S. P. Cheaper cost of production owing to the lower figure for most all potash salts is responsible for the change.

**Saccharin**—The market for this product has developed weak spots during the past few days and quotations for spot goods are now heard down to \$4.25 a pound. Lower than this can be done in some localities, it is reported.

**Sugar of Milk**—This product is cheaper on increased production and a falling off in demand. Makers are quoting 53c @ 54c a pound.

**Thymol**—Further weakening of the price for thymol is reported. Down to \$8.25 is reported to be the figure where sales have been made. Demand is at a minimum with increased supplies.

#### Essential Oils

The market is generally quiet with a somewhat easier tendency. Oil of cloves and oil of lemon are lower. Peppermint, spearmint and natural wintergreen oils are still scarce and undoubtedly will be until the harvesting of the coming season's crops.

**Oil Cloves**—Further weakening of the figures for this material are noted. For material in cans \$1.75 @ \$1.80 a pound is now the price while in bottles \$1.85 @ \$1.90 is quoted. The falling cost of cloves and meagre demand from the trade for the oil is given as the reasons for the continued downward movement.

**Oil Lemon**—A slight reduction in the price of oil of lemon is reported. The price is now \$1.20 @ \$1.30 a pound.

#### Crude Drugs

Imported botanicals such as are arriving here are sending prices downward. Large offerings of domestic herbs and roots in the country are reported but, in spite of the generally scarce supplies in this market, dealers here are refusing to take the holdings in the country at present prices which are said to be entirely too high. As a result the market here with small stocks is awaiting price readjustments at the source of supply.

Many American crude drug houses are establishing branches abroad and are evidently bent on getting their share of the foreign business in American botanicals, which is increasing rapidly.

**Asafetida**—Four or five small arrivals have been reported over the week end but they have made little or no impression on the price. Holders are still asking anywhere from \$5.00 up to \$5.40 a pound for both whole and powdered material. Demand continues strong and brisk. Conditions show slight improvement.

**Beeswax**—Large arrivals of wax are noted of late with a consequent reduction in the price here of from 3c @ 5c a pound. For dark 39c @ 40c is now the price. Light crude costs 36c @ 37c a pound and light refined 40c @ 41c a pound.

**Buchu**—Additional shipments have been released to their consignees with a consequence that offerings are again being made down to \$1.80 @ \$2.25 a pound for spot goods as compared with \$2.75 @ \$3.00 last week. Other offerings have been made of \$1.60 for goods nearing port on a basis of if and when released. When new stocks arrive, the effects on prices will depend solely upon the size of the shipments and the rapidity with which they are passed and released.

**Canary Seed**—Several large arrivals of La Plata seed have been released and the price on the spot has broken sharply as a consequence. For supplies now 15c @ 16c a pound duty paid is being offered as compared with 25½c of last week. Morocco seed is available at 11c a pound. Spanish is still quoted nominally without stocks. La Plata seed for delivery about May 3rd is offered at 14c @ 14½c. For April-May shipment 9½c @ 10c a pound is quoted for La Plata. Morocco to arrive is 9¼c @ 9½c.

**Caraway Seed**—Large arrivals of the African have weakened the price three cents to 32c @ 33c a pound. Offerings of Dutch seed for April-May arrival at 24c duty paid, are meeting with little success as buyers here say that the price is too high.

**Hemlock Bark**—Large arrivals from the country are sending down the price of the bark. Already it has fallen off 3c per pound and is quoted at 7c @ 8c a pound.

**Juniper Berries**—On the spot the berries are scarce. Large supplies are available in Italy but the price is said to be too high. Holders of goods here have put up their prices to 8½c @ 10c a pound.

**Larkspur Seed**—Scarcity has sent the price of the seed to 50c @ 55c a pound.

**Rhubarb**—Famine conditions are still reported in the rhubarb situation here. The price is nominally \$1.75 a pound, no supplies being available. A shipment has been reported as en route East from the Pacific Coast but whether or not this is genuine China rhubarb or Reputica has not been determined. Large shipments to arrive here in about a month are expected.

**Seraga Root**—The demand for both Northern and Southern root is brisk, with the price slightly higher. Up to \$1.15 a pound for both types is current.

Bruno H. Berg, for the last two years connected with the Vulcan Steel Products Company, and the Vulcan Trading Corporation, has resigned as manager of the chemical department and has joined the staff of H. R. Lathrop & Company, with a view of leaving for Sweden as their personal representative. Mr. Berg expects to sail in the latter part of May.

A conference of wholesale druggists of the Mississippi Valley was held in St. Louis, last week, to discuss the effect of the Revenue Act. The sentiment was, in effect, that the act will impose considerable expense and delay upon the drug trade, but will not cause serious harm.

Mr. R. L. Deer, who has managed the Chicago Branch of the H. K. Mulford Company for the past twenty-five years, has been promoted to the position of Supervisor of Branches of the H. K. Mulford Company, and is now located at the Home Office of the Company in Philadelphia.

**He gave his life—you're asked to lend! Buy Victory Bonds.**

## The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Acids, Page 23; Heavy Chemicals, Page 25.

### SPECULATION KEEPS MARKET UNSETTLED

**Consumers Still Waiting for Lower Prices on Some Products—Good Demand for Caustic Soda for Export—Acetic Acid Firm**

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

No Advances

Declined

Potassium Bichromate, 1c lb.      Sodium Bichromate, 3/4c lb.  
Potassium Chlorate, cryst., 5c lb.      Sodium Chlorate, 1c lb.  
Potassium Chlorate, Powd., Amer. Potassium Prussiate, yellow, 10c lb.  
Sodium Prussiate, yellow, 6c lb.

### SUMMARY OF PRICE MOVEMENTS

	TODAY	LAST WEEK	LAST MONTH	LAST YEAR
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$14	\$14	\$14 1/2	\$36 1/4
Sulphur Acid, 66 deg.....ton	18.00	20.00	29.00	41.00
Bleaching Powder .....100 lbs.	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.50
Copper Sulphate .....100 lbs.	7.50	7.50	7.75	9.25
Carbon Tetrachloride .....lb.	.13	.14	.14	.15 1/2
Potash, Caustic .....lb.	.40	.40	.50	.83
Saltpeter, Gran. ....lb.	.20	.20	.26 1/2	.28 1/4
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	1.75	1.75	1.65	2.00
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.75	2.75	2.75	4.75
Potassium Bichromate .....lb.	.33	.34	.36	.44

Price changes have been frequent on a number of important items in the general list, and for the most part the tendency has been downward.

It seems that the majority of large consumers are unwilling to stock up with supplies, owing to the uncertainty concerning future conditions. Speculation with wide price ranges among second hands is frequent, especially on odd lots that many consumers are inquiring for at this time. Soda ash has ruled quiet among producers who are inclined to hold prices at former levels until stocks in second hands are depleted and price fluctuation ceases. Caustic soda was somewhat strong among dealers who are supplying the export trade, and offerings at \$2.50 for foreign sales were reported. Producers are maintaining quotations at former levels and are waiting until conditions are more stable.

Acetic acid was in good demand and scarce on spot, and all degrees are in firm hands, with prices quotably unchanged with the exception of the 28 per cent test, which is lower, and the glacial which also declined. Good sales have passed on all degrees of muriatic, and while spot stuff is scarce in certain quarters, supplies are ample with the majority of holders to fulfill the consumers' needs for some time to come. The demand for sulphuric, while not pressing, is very noticeable. Keen interest is displayed by the majority of holders in the price question, and wide ranges are heard. Sales of the 66 degree are recorded at \$16 a ton, and offerings at a lower figure are whispered. While many producers of the 60 degree fail to quote much under \$15 a ton, consumers' wants are readily filled at \$12.

The situation in general may be stated as very active and the long looked for turning point has probably been reached.

Prices for bleaching powder continue to hold around \$1.50. The market is far from a firm position at this writing. Plenty of spot stuff is in the local market,

and good sales are recorded. Acetate of lead is ruling strong, chiefly for the reason that large foreign business is in the local market. Ammonia aqua is going at prices a shade lower. Supplies are plentiful, although the surplus is gradually being cleaned up.

All grades of alum are in light demand, with prices unchanged for the most part. Sal soda and sodium bicarbonate continue to hold their former positions regardless of ample supplies. Prices named for these chemicals are not expected to fall below present figures.

Muriate of potash is quoted at lower levels and a number of potash salts have dropped in sympathy. Sodium Bichromate was weaker at the close and leaders were quoting a shade lower. Potassium Prussiate, yellow, has declined and a number of holders are offering quite freely now with sales in some instances as low as 32 cents a pound.

**Acid Acetic**—The consuming demand for this acid has been extremely keen throughout the week. Spot offerings of practically every item under this heading have been restricted and the buying interest has been so intense in most quarters that the surplus noted for some time past has been entirely cleaned up. The center of attention has been focused on 70 and 80 per cent stocks. Holders of the 28 per cent, which is the weakest of the five varieties, is offered at \$3.25 per 100 lbs. while \$7.00 is the price named for the 56 p. c. Prices are held firm for the 70 and 80 p. c. at \$7.50@\$8.50, and \$11.50 respectively. While quotations are given at \$14.50@\$15.00 per hundred for the glacial, offerings around \$13.50 are heard.

**Acid Muriatic**—The market has strengthened materially and while supplies are disappearing, the surplus is far from being entirely cleaned up. If the firmness displayed during the past week continues it is very evident that normal conditions will again rule in a short time.

Good orders for the 18 degree are passing at \$1.30@ \$1.40 per hundred pounds and the 20 degree continues to hold firm at \$1.50@\$1.75.

**Acid, Sulphuric**—The situation on this acid is tighter than has been noticed for some time. Good sales have passed during the week at a wide divergence of price ranges named and keen selling competition is characteristic of the majority of sales, especially on the contract question. Plenty of surplus stocks are within easy reach of the consumer, who, naturally makes considerable inquiry regarding prices before placing his order. The situation while far from normal is making rapid strides towards that goal, and the long looked for turn is greatly appreciated by all concerned. The call for the 66 degree was the feature of the market at prices from \$16@\$22 a ton. Figures for the oleum are wide at \$20@\$26 per ton and \$12@\$15 for the 60 degree.

**Acid Nitric**—The market closed easy with prices at former levels.

**Alum**—There has been little change in the alum situation and small orders continue. Prices closed steady at 4 1/2c for the ground, 4 1/4c for the ammonium lump and 4 3/4c for the powdered.

**Bleaching Powder**—Bleaching powder has ruled extremely quiet throughout the week and plenty of spot



stuff is on hand. The majority of sales recorded are passing in the neighborhood of \$1.50@1.65 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. works.

**Ammonia Water**—A number of large factors in the New York market report a very good movement of this item. Plenty of surplus is available in most directions and prices are a shade lower. 9c per pound is the price named for the 26 degree, carboy, 7½c for the 20, 7c for the 18, and 5c for the 16 deg.

**Copper Sulphate**—Very little interest was displayed for this commodity which is limited to small lots. Leaders continue to quote 7½c per pound for the 98-99 per cent and among second hands the prices are in the neighborhood of 7¼c.

**Lead Acetate**—An extremely strong foreign demand is noticeable for this heavy chemical at this time and large orders are passing in that direction. The home consumption is far from pressing, with prices at 12½c @13c for the brown sugar, 13½c@14c for the broken cakes, and 14c@14½c for the granulated.

**Potash Caustic**—Leaders in the market for the 88-92 report the prices firm at 40c@45c per pound with fair orders being booked. The inquiries for the first sorts were numerous during the week at a figure close to 12c a pound. Sales are passing on the sticks at \$2.00@ \$2.50 a pound with shading in evidence on large lots.

**Potassium Bichromate**—This commodity has taken a downward tendency and prices at the close were a shade lower at 33c a pound. The consumers' call is restricted and supplies are more than sufficient to fill present needs.

**Potassium Chlorate**—A sharp decline in price has brought both the crystals and the powdered American down to 30c@35c a pound and while prices named for the Japanese are close to 30c, the volume of business is transacted at a considerably lower figure.

**Potassium Muriate**—Prices named for the 80 p.c. show a wide divergence. The curiosity of the consumers is aroused as holders are offering stocks at a figure close to \$100 a ton. Buyers for the most part are holding back, expecting lower prices to be named.

**Soda Ash**—Producers report the buying interest for soda ash as very limited. Most of the activity is centered around second hands who are disposing of stocks at a low figure. Leaders' price for the 58 per cent, basis 48, is unchanged at \$1.75 on contract. Ash in barrels continues to hold at \$1.85.

**Caustic Soda**—Offerings of caustic soda at \$2.50 for export sales were reported during the week. Producers are simply waiting until conditions are more stable and are holding prices at \$2.75 per hundred for the 76 p.c., basis 60.

**Sal Soda**—Keen interest was displayed by consumers for sal soda and leaders report business as good considering the surplus on hand and the shading of prices by second hands. Regardless of the surplus, prices continue to hold at \$1.25 in barrels, Syracuse.

**Sodium Bicarbonate**—Spot supplies are very plentiful. Prices remain at former levels with shading on odd lots.

A. C. Burrage, of the Atlantic Dyestuffs Co., Boston, is in New York. It is reported that the company has decided to rebuild its plant recently destroyed by fire.

The annual meeting of the Chemists' Club will be held on Wednesday, May 7, for the election of officers and presentation of annual reports.

**Finish the job with the Victory Liberty Loan!**

## Financial Notes

The Hercules Powder Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred shares, payable May 15 to stockholders of record May 5.

The National Carbon Co. has announced a quarterly dividend of \$1 payable May 1 to holders of record April 19.

## QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl. ....	94	104	Grasselli, pf. ....	101	105
*Am. Ag. Ch. ....	109	109½	Hercules Powder ..	220	225
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf. ....	99½	100	Hercules, Powd., pf. 100		109
Am. Chicle ....	76	78	Hk Electro. ....	70	80
Am. Chicle, pf. ....	74	77	Hk Elec., pf. ....	65	80
*Am. Cot. Oil. ....	55	56	*Int. Agricul., pf. 18		18½
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf. ....	91	93	*Int. Agricul., pf. 73		74
Am. Cyan. ....	20	30	*Int. Salt ....	55	55
Am. Cy. pf. ....	68	76	K. Solvay ....	105	120
*Am. Druggists S. ....	13	13½	*Mathieson Alk. ....	31	36
*Am. Linseed ....	54½	55	Merrimac ....	93	96
*Am. Linseed, pf. ....	95	96	Mulford Co. ....	55	60
*Am. Malt ....	17½	2	Mutual Co. ....	150	150
Atlas Powder ....	140	146	Niag. A., pf. ....	90	100
Atlas Powd., pf. ....	89	92	Nat. A. & C. ....	27	28
*Barrett Co. ....	130	132	Nt. A. & C., pf. ....	87	88
*Barrett Co., pf. ....	115	115	Penn. Salt ....	82½	84½
Butterworth-Jud. ....	25	28	Rollin Ch. ....	40	50
By. Prod. Co. ....	103	106	Rol. Ch. pf. ....	80	90
Casein Co. ....	40	40	Semet S. ....	150	150
Davison Chem. ....	36	36	Solv. Proc. ....	200	200
*Distillers' Secur. ....	65	65½	Stand. Ch. ....	80	100
Dow Chem. ....	190	190	Tenn. C. & Chem. ....	14½	15
Dow Ch., pf. ....	103	103	Union Carbide ....	69	70
Du Pont ....	255	265	*Un. Drug ....	126	127
Du Pont, deb., pf. ....	94	96	*Un. Drug 1st pf. ....	54½	55
Fed. Chem. ....	99	101	*Un. Drug 2nd pf. ....	119	121
Fed. Ch. pf. ....	98	101	*Un. Dyewood ....	50	51
Free Tx. nw. ....	42	43½	*Un. Dyewood, pf. ....	90	96
*Gen. Chem. ....	170	180	*U. S. Indus. Alco. ....	150	151
*Gen. Chem., pf. ....	103	104	*Va.-Car. Chem. ....	61½	62
Grasselli ....	165	175	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf. ....	111½	113

## BONDS

	Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928. ....	100½	101½
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924. ....	109	110
*Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931. ....	88	89
*Int. Agricul. Corp., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s, 1932. ....	81½	82
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923. ....	95½	96
*Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 6s, 1924. ....	100½	102

\*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

## EXPORTS OF CAUSTIC SODA AND SODA ASH (Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., April 29—Exports of caustic soda and soda ash continue in good volume, according to a report which has just been secured by the Washington Bureau of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS from the Department of Commerce; the total for the month of February being 14,422,678 pounds of caustic soda, with a value of \$755,394 and 11,049,040 pounds of soda ash, with a value of \$384,906. Caustic soda was shipped to forty foreign markets, and soda ash to twenty-six.

The following table shows the value of exports of both caustic soda and soda ash to each country during the month:

Countries	Caustic Soda		Soda Ash	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
Denmark .....	100,320	7,000	1,207,629	45,910
Greece .....	80,500	3,220	—	—
Norway .....	156,860	7,456	—	—
Sweden .....	168,640	8,428	1,402,760	49,157
Canada .....	742,048	34,805	1,390,497	27,848
Mexico .....	976,290	49,225	721,925	20,127
Cuba .....	252,117	8,496	450,177	6,864
Argentina .....	1,060,601	65,010	—	—
Brazil .....	1,589,309	107,841	1,265,263	52,858
Chile .....	144,023	8,189	—	—
Colombia .....	102,096	8,624	33,419	1,335
Peru .....	509,824	22,772	86,100	3,675
Uruguay .....	638,300	31,704	56,000	744
China .....	4,114,100	209,479	261,212	8,772
British India .....	502,265	22,801	—	—
Hongkong .....	489,006	23,452	—	—
Japan .....	910,983	47,665	3,764,070	146,294
Australia .....	373,442	22,594	330,312	16,215
New Zealand .....	539,010	33,025	1,960	98
Philippine Islands .....	659,475	27,137	—	—

## The Color and Dyestuff Market

Current Spot Quotations of Coal-Tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors Page 26.

### PRICES OF INTERMEDIATES LOWER

**Dyewoods and Dye Bases Dull—Strong Demand for Coal-Tar Colors—British Consumers In the New York Market for Phthalic Anhydride**

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

	Advanced	No Advances	Declined
Acid Benzoic, 10c lb.			Betanaphthol, 5c lb.
Aniline Oil, 1c lb.			a-Naphthylamine, 5c lb.
Acid H, 25c lb.			p-Nitrotoluol, 15c lb.
Diphenylamine, 10c lb.			p-Phenylenediamine, 25c lb.
Phthalic Anhydride, 10c lb.			p-Toluidine, 25c lb.

### SUMMARY OF PRICE MOVEMENTS

	TODAY	LAST WEEK	LAST MONTH	LAST YEAR
Benzol, C. P. .... gal.	\$ .22	\$ .22	\$ .22	\$ .3134
Naphthalene, bulk .... lb.	.30½	.30½	.30½	.1234
Phenol .... lb.	.08	.08	.08	.53
Xylol, pure .... gal.	.40	.40	.40	.35
Toluol, pure .... gal.	.25	.25	.25	5.25
Aniline Oil .... lb.	.22	.23	.24	.26
Benzaldehyde, Tech. .... lb.	1.00	1.00	1.10	5.10
Betanaphthol, distilled .... lb.	.46	.50	.55	.65
Paranitranilin .... lb.	1.15	1.15	1.40	1.25
o-Toluidine .... lb.	.40	.40	.40	1.30

The market throughout the week has given much satisfaction to buyers. Prices have been downward for the most part, especially among the intermediates where the consumers' call was noticeably keen. Producers are beginning to realize that as soon as a price standard is reached consumers will enter the market with large orders, as was the custom in normal times, rather than with requests to fill immediate needs.

Nearly all the dyewoods and dye bases continue in small demand, and importers are still restricting importations of logwood and fustic, following the lack of interest displayed by consumers. Holders of the Chinese egg albumen continue to hold prices at a high level owing to the limited supplies in this country. Divi divi was exceedingly strong at the close following the lack of supplies and the falling off of arrivals. Cochineal and annatto are weak with very little buying interest manifested. Wattle-bark was strong at the close with prices at a high figure. A fair movement was noted for the majority of extracts, and the tanning materials ruled extremely quiet.

The call for coal-tar colors has been extremely keen especially for Swiss wool green S, patent blue, Swiss type, and fast light yellow. Practically all the direct colors were in good demand from domestic consumers and a fair export market for acid black and direct black was reported. Supplies of the latter are very limited. Brilliant delphine B. S. continues strong following the extraordinary call and the scarcity of supplies.

Benzol and phenol have been the outstanding features of the coal-tar crudes since the last report. Benzol is in extremely good demand with very little spot stuff in sight. Prices are a shade higher in most directions. The naphthalene situation is somewhat firmer as concessions are less apparent among holders of odd lots. Phenol is stiffening up and a wide-awake attitude was displayed by consumers in most directions. Toluol and xylol continue weak with very little interest being manifested.

Declines have been very frequent among the intermediates during the week and practically all have been in good demand. The decided stiffening of Aniline Salt a week ago continues to hold. The consumer call for the oil is increasing. p-Nitrotoluol, p-toluidine and o-toluidine ruled decidedly strong among domestic consumers. Benzate of soda was weak and the acid dropped to a lower level. Spot supplies of dimethylaniline are off the market and prices are holding firm. H-acid, beta naphthol and alpha naphthylamine are at lower levels. A good inquiry was reported for phthalic anhydride from English consumers.

### Dye Bases and Dye Woods

**Albumen**—Reports that dealers are holding their meagre stocks of Chinese egg at high prices are current. Spot supplies continue limited and the market is held firm at \$2.00-\$2.15. Imported blood is out of the market entirely and the majority of consumers are using the Domestic which is quoted at a considerable lower level. Supplies of the Domestic are very plentiful with prices as low as 58c per pound.

**Annatto**—The extreme weakness of the market continues and holders report very little activity, with plenty of supplies on hand. Offerings are around 33c @34c for the fine and 6½¢@7c for the seed.

**Cochineal**—Practically no change has occurred in the market for cochineal. The quantities involved continue light and there has been apparently little to stimulate operations. Prices are steady at 74c@85c per pound.

**Divi Divi**—Light importations of divi divi continue to keep the market very firm. Spot stuff is practically off the market, as all imports are passed directly to the consumer upon arrival. Leaders are holding prices extremely firm at \$75.00-\$80 per ton with tendency to advance unless imports are more frequent in the future.

**Fustic**—The weakness of this product in all quarters has caused the importers to restrict importations of the chips and sticks. The demand is very limited with prices levels holding steady, although shading is in evidence in certain quarters.

**Mangrove**—The South American bark is the only variety that is on the market at the present time and is far inferior to the African 38 p. c. which is not obtainable. Prices of the former are held at \$60.00-\$65 per ton.

**Wattle Bark**—Owing to the scarcity of this product, leaders are naming prices at higher levels. From \$75.00-\$80.00 per ton is the quotation given. The extract is in especially good demand owing to the fact that stocks of Quebracho are not on the market; 10c@11c is the figure named, but a downward tendency is probable when quebracho enters the market again.

**Quebracho**—South American strikes continue to prevent importations. The market is practically clean of all stocks.

**Archil**—The quadropole is in scant supply, owing to the extremely good demand. Prices are 24c@28c per pound.

### Coal-Tar Crudes

**Benzol**—The keen activity displayed by consumers for this product has sent the price upward and it is reported almost impossible to obtain large quantities

at this time. The majority of stocks are confined to small lots. Producers for the most part are holding prices firm at former levels but among dealers 24c@27c is the figure given. An upward tendency is almost certain unless offerings are more numerous.

**Naphthalene**—A fairly active market has been reported by leaders in this commodity during the week. Conditions are gradually becoming firm as job lots among second hands are being cleaned up. While lower figures are named by certain factors in the trade, producers at the close were quoting firmly at 10½c@11½c for the balls and 8½c@9½c for the flakes.

**Phenol**—Sharp trading interest has characterized the market for phenol during the week, especially among second hands who were transacting business at a figure higher than for some time. Plenty of spot stuff is still in evidence and producers continue to quote 8c@12c per pound.

**Xylol**—Very little interest was manifested for this crude and the volume of business transacted was confined to small lots which generally passed at the buyers' price. Quotations around 40c@45c per gallon continue to hold.

#### Intermediates.

**H. Acid**—The falling off in demand for this item has sent the price down to \$2. per pound and in many quarters spot supplies are available at \$1.75. Majority of sales, which are limited, are passing at the lower figure.

**Benzoic Acid**—Spot supplies of this acid are plentiful with infrequent orders passing from time to time. Offerings are heavy with a wide divergence in prices named. The volume of business is transacted at 50c@51.00 per pound, although the inside figure was given at 85c among certain dealers.

**Aniline Oil**—Inquiries for this oil continue frequent. In certain quarters orders are booked at 22c per pound. Supplies are still plentiful and sufficient to take care of more business than is being transacted at the present.

**Aniline Salt**—The firmness displayed for this salt at last report still holds. Spot stuff is scant and producers are holding firm at 36c per pound. Shading of the present figure is not in evidence.

**Benzaldehyde**—The weakness of this product is still marked and prices continue to fall away gradually, especially for the technical. Plenty of surplus stock is still in evidence and very little buying interest was displayed at the close. Prices named for the technical were around \$1.00 per pound and the F. F. C. holds at \$1.50.

**Benzidine**—The demand for the base is fairly active with small lots featuring. While prices are held at \$1.35@1.40 per pound, quotations at \$1.25 are frequent. The sulphate continues to hold at \$1.00@1.10 per pound.

**Diphenylamine**—A good movement is reported for this stabilizer, especially among second hands who are inclined to shade former quotations with offerings as low as 65c per pound.

**G Salt**—Numerous inquiries have come into the market for this salt during the week, but with no result as the market is cleaned up at this time.

**Beta Naphthol**—A fair demand was noted for this material and owing to the weakness of the market spot supplies are at a lower figure than last quoted. The closing figures were around 45c@50c for the distilled and 75c@85c for the sublimer.

**P-Nitrotoluol**—Great buying interest was manifested by consumers owing to the recent decline. Supplies are by no means plentiful and in certain quarters

orders are in excess of the stock on hand. \$1.35@1.50 per pound is the producers' price. Offerings at a lower figure are heard among second hands.

**O-Toluidine**—Leaders report this item as very active and the firmness displayed for the last two weeks continues to hold with prices at former levels of 40c@45c per pound.

**P-Toluidine**—The consumers' call for p-toluidine was extremely keen throughout the week. Numerous large orders were placed and a number of inquiries were reported at the close. Producers have lowered their quotations 25c per pound. Supplies at this report are not in excess of the demand.

**Phthalic Anhydride**—The export demand was the main feature for this commodity according to latest reports. English consumers were in the market for ton lots, and orders were placed in that direction. Prices are a shade lower at \$2.15@2.25 per pound.

#### SUES FOR \$5,000 FOR METHYLENE BLUE

The White Tar Aniline Corporation, 56 Vesey Street, New York, has brought suit in the Supreme Court for \$5,000 and interest, against the Sunbeam Chemical Co., 299 Broadway. The complaint alleges that the plaintiff sold and delivered to the defendant, on its order dated November 19, 1918, 2,000 pounds of methylene blue at an agreed price of \$3.75 per pound. Under instructions from the Sunbeam Chemical Co. the shipments were made in four separate consignments between Nov. 19 and Dec. 14, 1918, but payment of the contract price, \$5,628.75, has not been made, the complaint alleges, with the exception of \$487 received on account. Claude L. Coon, 233 Broadway, is attorney for the White Tar Aniline Corporation.

In the answer of the Sunbeam Chemical Co., filed by Hovell, McChesney & Clarkson, 50 Court Street, Brooklyn, the contract of sale and delivery are admitted, but a counter claim is set up for alleged breach of implied warranty of quality of the dyestuff. The defendant declares that the methylene blue was used with other materials in the manufacture of dye soaps, and it is alleged that owing to the inferior quality of the methylene blue the dye soaps and other materials were rendered useless. It is claimed that the value of the other materials was \$1,365, and judgment for \$1,852 is asked by the defendant.

The White Tar Aniline Corporation has filed a request for a bill of particulars, asking in what respects the dye delivered was inferior to sample, the kinds and quantities of the other materials used by the Sunbeam Chemical Co. with the methylene blue in the manufacture of dye soaps, the dates when the defendant used the dye, when the soaps were placed on the market for sale and to whom sold, and the date when the defendant learned that the soaps were useless.

Aniline Dyes & Chemicals, Inc., has opened a Chicago office at 227-233 West Huron Street, corner of Franklin. Stocks of dyestuffs and chemicals for the textile, paint, paper, and tanning industries will be warehoused there for convenience of western customers. A fully equipped laboratory with competent chemists has been established in the building. J. B. Jones, formerly with the United Indigo and Chemical Co. is in charge.

Arrangements were recently completed whereby John Campbell & Co. will be sole distributors for the Amalgamated Dyestuffs Company, of Newark, N. J. For some time John Campbell & Co. have been affiliated with the Amalgamated Dyestuffs Company, but under the present arrangements they will be separate organizations.

**Uncle Sam has bills to pay—help him with Victory Bonds!**



## The Foreign Markets

Imports and Exports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 28 and 29.

### LONDON DRUG MARKET STEADIER

**Domestic and Export Trade Improving—Price Cutting By Speculators Seems to Be Subsiding—Quotations Higher on Many Products**

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, April 29.—After the somewhat substantial declines in many of the leading drugs and chemicals since the Armistice, the tone of our markets has become steadier, but still remains by no means active, the slow progress of the peace negotiations and the Russian development, including the evacuation of Odessa, help to check business. There are, however, unmistakable signs that our home and export trade is improving, and in several cases the cutting by speculators appears to be subsiding. As confirmatory of our report on excessive competition and price-cutting by speculators, we quote the following from the review of one of our leading manufacturers just at hand;

"Wild prices are being quoted for many articles; those who held speculative stocks, having in many cases lost their nerve quite unnecessarily, are selling out at heavy losses. Our own advice to our friends is to fill their requirements quietly as they go along, and to be exceedingly careful as to the origin and quality of what they buy."

At recent drug sales more than usual interest was shown by a very good attendance, but the volume of produce sold was not proportionate, a good deal having been bought in. There was a good demand for spices numerous orders having been received from the continent.

Cardamoms which are little used here but favored abroad have again come into request, and it would not be surprising if, as continental markets open, a considerable advance in price were to take place, today's price being little more than half the pre-war value.

White pepper, pimento and cloves have recovered for a similar reason.

Among the changes to higher figures are socotrine aloes, menthol, Japan refined camphor in slabs, Japan farina, and phenacetin.

Rhubarb is decidedly firmer, as also is senega. On the other hand hexamine, phenazone, and nearly all the list of phenol and carbolic derivatives and benzoic acid are quotably easier to lower.

Exports are increasing and the buying gives greater activity to the general market. Control of the sale and distribution of commodities is to be abolished entirely by the Government on May 31. Restrictions on exports will probably be removed soon after that date.

This week cardamoms, cloves, ginger and shellac are quoted higher.

Oil of camphor, tartaric acid, copper sulphate, pyrogallol acid and albumen are easier.

### JAPAN'S OUTPUT OF PHOSPHORUS

In Japan the total annual home demand for phosphorus in 1918 was about 7,000 cases of 100 lbs. each. Japan was principally dependent upon England, France and Germany. There were only two local factories, the Fuji Electro-Chemical Industry Co., and the Nippon Electro Industry Co., both in Shizuoka Prefecture, the total output of which covered only 1.7 per cent. of the imports, says the London "Chemist and Druggist." When imports from Germany were cut off and the stock ran short, the price of stick phosphorus, which stood at 65 yen to 70 yen before the war, rose to approximately 180 yen within two months and amorphous from 90 yen to 250 yen, and at the beginning of 1916 these products were 400 yen and 500 yen respectively.

The two factories did their utmost to enlarge their business, and amalgamations were formed and branch plants established, in addition to which several small factories sprang up, so that in 1917 the total home production reached 500,000 lbs. The increase of production did not stop in 1917. At the end of 1918 there were fifteen factories, including those running, planned and under construction, and their total production not only covered home consumption, but left a certain quantity for export purposes.

### EXPORTS OF GLYCERIN

Washington, D. C., April 29—Exports of glycerin during the month of February amounted to 335,137 pounds, valued at \$102,984, distributed as follows:

Countries	Pounds	Dollars
Norway .....	112,000	20,160
Mexico .....	7,737	2,725
Cuba .....	24,256	8,414
Brazil .....	2,250	1,472
Chile .....	12,492	6,739
Peru .....	4,856	3,035
China .....	17,975	4,707
British India .....	13,200	4,600
Straits Settlements .....	6,750	4,151
Hongkong .....	14,500	4,980
Japan .....	109,105	37,821

### Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

2011—A firm in Switzerland desires to purchase caustic soda, soda lime, direct, basic, and acid dyes, beta naphthol, aniline dyes, and olive-oil soaps. Terms, cash against documents. Correspondence should be in German. References.

2018—A company in Switzerland desires to be placed in communication with firms handling chemicals, with a view to securing agencies.

20128—A company in Norway desires to purchase and secure an agency for the sale of paraffin wax, carnauba wax, Japan wax, ceresin, cotton-seed oil, linseed oil, chinawood oil, coconut oil, peanut oil, oleo oil, soya bean oil, tallow, pure lard, compound lard, turpentine, rosin. Terms, cash against documents at destination, or New York. References.

20177—A firm in Sweden desires to purchase rosin F. G. & H., bleaching powder, 35-37 per cent; soda, calcinated and caustic, 98-100 per cent; sulphur in bulk; and soluble rosin. Quotations should be given f.o.b. Atlantic port. Terms, net cash against documents on arrival of goods. References.

## JAVA'S INDUSTRIES HELPED BY THE WAR

**Large Profits In Quinine Induce Planters to Increase Acreage for Cinchona Bark—Cultivation of Indigo Revived—Other Java Products**

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Batavia, Java, March 15—The profits in cinchona bark are attracting the attention of planters all over the Dutch East Indies, and estates are increasing their acreage devoted to its cultivation. There are about 125 estates in Java yielding the bark in large quantities, and its culture in Sumatra is now planned. The average cost price per kilo of bark is so low that enormous profits have been made during the years of the war. No one seems to fear over-production, although it must be known that the demand was stimulated by war conditions.

There are large accumulations of copra at several ports, owing to lack of shipping facilities. Much of it was stored while not sufficiently dry, and its moist condition will lead to deterioration, it is believed. When the demand for coconut oil started the oil factories the situation was relieved. The shipments of coconut oil to the United States are expected to increase, but few copra cargoes are going out because of high freight rates.

The production of copra in Java and Madoera is estimated at 200,000 to 350,000 tons. In 1916 the exports amounted to 50,000 tons, and the consumption by the oil-factories was about 40,000 tons.

The condition in the other Dutch East India islands is very much less favorable. Accumulation is assuming threatening proportions on account of the lack of ship tonnage. This in connection with the expansion of native coconut plantations gives rise to the prospect of a considerable fall in prices.

Many native industries which had been abandoned owing to lack of profit due to competition with European products, have been revived. The cultivation of indigo is one of these. The cost price of indigo is 2.50 guilders per pound. It is sold at 6 guilders for cold process indigo and 7 guilders for warm process indigo. There is a demand for exports to Shanghai, Australia, Hongkong, New York, and London.

Among the products manufactured in the island, at the present time, are the following. Iron sulphate, for the batik industry; sulphide of soda, for the rubber factories; potassium salts, carbide, oxygen, nitrogen, sulphurous acid, for ice factories; inks, made from native materials; cupro-iodide, for export; sulphuric acid, pharmaceutical products, chenopodium oil, alcohol, castor oil, quinine salts, acetic acid, used for coagulating rubber; soap, Eau de Cologne and other perfumes; tannadine, and vegetable oils.

The following industries have a chance of being exploited in the near future:

Dyes—Java has many different kinds of coloring matter in native plants.

Sulphate of ammonia, after the nitrogen factory has made sulphuric acid, as a by-product.

Chlorate of potash.

Carbon disulphide.

Glycerin.

Increased commercial activities with America are looked for, and it is hoped that Netherlands or Dutch East Indian banks will open branches in New York. It is understood that American branch banks will be established here during the coming year. Japanese banks are represented in Java, though Japanese goods are not in favor here, and it is not thought that trade with Japan will continue on the war-time scale.

In general it is considered that business with the

Pacific will increase after the war and be greater in comparison than the trade with Europe before the war.

## SALE OF GERMAN DYES IN JAPAN

In response to complaints received from members, The Merchants' Association recently took up with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce the matter of the sale of American dyestuffs in the Far East. The Association has received through its Foreign Trade Bureau the following letter from the Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

"Replying to your letter of April 4th, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has endeavored to give the matter of the retention and extension of the market for American dyestuffs its very thorough attention. We have recently taken up with the American Dyestuff Manufacturers' Association the question of packing their dyes for the Chinese market as well as the very important questioning of registering their 'chops' or trade marks for both the Chinese and Japanese trade with the Japanese government. In Japan, where priority of registration supersedes priority of use of a mark, the question of registry is very important; and as China has no trade mark laws which are found acceptable to the Treaty Powers the registration of a mark in Japan may be made effective for China also by registration in the Japanese Consulate.

"Mr. Charles Denby, Special Assistant to the Department of State, recently took this matter up thoroughly in a personal interview with the Secretary of The Association.

"It is a peculiar fact that the importation of German dyestuffs has continued in Japan throughout the war and although our Consul and the British officials have made representation to the Japanese government they have not been effective in stopping this trade. As soon as the armistice was declared the German agents, who have been rather free in China to carry on propaganda even during hostilities, immediately spread rumors to the effect that there were large stocks of dyes in Germany which would soon be available at pre-war prices. This precipitated a small panic in the dye market in both China and Japan and cancellation of orders with American manufacturers. Fortunately, through the timely assistance of the largest of these, whose representative happened to be in Shanghai at the time, the rumor was successfully refuted and the true situation brought before the Chinese. The result was the stabilizing of the market and the Chinese now fully realize that there will be no decline in the prices."

## HENRY WIGGLESWORTH'S GERMAN MISSION

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, said in a recent interview: Henry Wigglesworth, who was connected with a large American dye concern, called on me and told me that there were many reports current in connection with the German dye situation. He wanted to know what the situation really was, and I told him that there appeared to be no real foundation for the belief that Germany was heavily stocked with dyes. I suggested to Mr. Wigglesworth that he might connect with the department and go abroad to make a study of the dye situation. Mr. Wigglesworth accepted the invitation and entered our service. He is now abroad, gathering information that will undoubtedly be of much value to American dye interests. It is likely that this information will be available in the near future."

# Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**NOTICE**—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

## Pharmaceutical Products

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk. lb.	.40	— .42
Acetone	.16	— .16 <sup>1/2</sup>
Acetphenetidin	2.50	— 2.60
Aconitine, Sulph., 1/4-oz. vialsea.	—	— 2.55
Alcohol 188 proof.	—	— 4.90
190 proof, U.S.P.	—	— 4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	—	— 5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	1.28	— 1.30
97 p.c.	1.31	— 1.33
Denatured, 180 proof.	.38	— .42
188 proof	.42	— .44
Aldehyde	1.25	— 1.45
Aloin, U.S.P., powd.	1.00	— 1.05
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	—	—
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. lb.	.65	— .70
Benzonate, cryst., U.S.P.	—	— 4.00
Bichromate, C. P.	.95	— 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk.	.54	— .55
Carb.Dom.U.S. kegs, powd. lb.	.13	— .14
Chloride U.S.P.	.25	— .26
Hypophosphite	2.10	— 2.15
Molybdate, Pure	4.65	— 4.80
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	.25	— .26
Gran.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	.83	— .85
Persulphate	.95	— 1.05
Phosphate (Dibasic)	.50	— .60
Salicylate, U.S.P.	.80	— .85
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	3.50	— 4.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butters of Antimony)	.18	— .20
Needle powder	—	— 1.14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	.35	— .74
Antipyrine, bulk	—	— 20.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride, oz.	.08	— .12
Arsenic, red	.40	— .42
White	.09 <sup>1/2</sup>	— .10
Aspirin	1.00	— 1.20
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	— 40.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	— 25.00
Barbital	—	— 2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure	.28	— .29
*Chlorate, pure	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	3.45	— 3.50
St. Thomas	3.70	— 3.80
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—
Benzonaphthol	7.00	— 8.00
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c. v. oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	—	—
Bismuth Ammon. Citr., U.S.P. lb.	4.30	— 4.35
Citrate, U.S.P.	4.00	— 4.05
Oxide, pd.	4.10	— 4.15
Oxychloride	3.50	— 3.55
Salicylate	—	— 3.35
Subbenzoate	4.70	— 4.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	—	— 3.50
Subgallate	—	— 3.50
Subiodide	—	— 5.60
Subnitrate	—	— 3.20
Subsalicylate	—	— 3.90
Tannate	—	— 3.10

\*Nominal.

Borax, in bbls., crystals	—	— .07 <sup>3/4</sup>
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	—	— .08 <sup>3/4</sup>
*Imported	.59	— .60
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.	—	—
Bromine, tech., bulk	—	— .55
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	1.58	— 1.65
Jaffeine, alkaloid, bulk	7.00	— 7.50
Hydrobromide	10.70	— 12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	6.75	— 7.00
Phosphate	14.00	— 15.00
Sulphate	16.00	— 17.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	1.85	— 1.95
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.04
Iodide	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	.21	— .23
Sulphocarbonate	.85	— .90
Calomel, see Mercury.	—	—
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk. lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Square of 4 ounces	—	—
16's in 1-lb. carton	2.55	— 2.60
24's in 1-lb. carton	2.55	— 2.60
32's in 1-lb. carton	2.60	— 2.65
Cases of 100 blocks	—	—
Japan refined, 2 1/4 lb. slabs lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Monobromated, bulk	3.75	— 3.80
Casein, C. P.	.45	— .49
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	.24	— .25
Cerium Oxalate	—	— .80
Chalk, prec. light, English	.06	— .08
Heavy	.04	— .06
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots lb.	—	— 1.05
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	—	— .33
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals—oz.	—	— 1.06
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.	—	— .61
Cinchonine, IAK, crystals—oz.	—	— .50
Sulphate	—	— .50
Citrate, See Iron Citrate, etc.	—	—
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	.45	— .49
Oleate	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.—oz.	—	— 9.50
cryst., bulk	—	— 9.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	.48	— .50
Cases, fingers	.50	— .55
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	—	— 11.15
Nitrate, Bulk	—	— 10.00
Phosphate, Bulk	—	— 8.35
Sulphate, Bulk	—	— 8.90
Cod Liver Oil, NewPd. bbls.	80.00	— 85.00
Norwegian	130.00	— 135.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	.35	— .37
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.	—	—
Coumarin, refined	7.50	— 8.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P. lb.	.45	— .55
Powdered, 99 p.c.	.45	— .55
Cresosote, U. S. P.	—	— 2.00
Carbonate	20.00	— 21.00
Cresol, U.S.P.	16.00	— 16.10
Dionin	.22	— .25
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	2.80	— 3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials ea.	—	— 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	—	— 1.35
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—
Ether, U.S.P., 1900.	.23	— .24
Washed	.27	— .28
Nitrous, conc.	1.10	— 1.11
U.S.P., 1880	.34	— .35
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	1.35	— 1.40
Formaldehyde	.23	— .25
Gelatin, silver	1.30	— 1.35
*Gold	—	—
Glycerin, C. P.	—	—
Drums and bbls. added	—	— .18
C.P. in cans	—	— .20
Dynamite, drums included	—	— .17
Saponifications, loose	.10 <sup>1/2</sup>	— .11
Soap Lye, loose	.09 <sup>1/2</sup>	— .10
Guaiaquil, liquid	—	— 15.00
Crystals	—	— 14.00
Carbonate	—	— 16.00
Guarana	.90	— .95
Haarlem Oil, bottles—gross	3.25	— 3.50
Hexamethylenetetramine	1.15	— 1.20

\*Nominal.

Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—	—
4-oz. bottles	—	— 7.25
12-oz. bottles	—	— 16.25
16-oz. bottles	—	— 19.25
Hydroquinone, bulk	2.30	— 2.50
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk—lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII. lb.	—	— 1.42
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P. lb.	—	— 1.27
Green scales, U.S.P.	—	— 1.59
Phosphate, U.S.P.	—	— 1.18
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	—	— 1.21
*Kamala, U.S.P.	—	— 4.50
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P. lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydrous, cans	.44	— .47
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	—	— 2.05
Licorice, U. S. P.	.65	— .70
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano	.83	— .84
Lithium Carbonate	—	— 1.50
Citrate	—	— 2.20
Lupulin	1.75	— 2.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	1.45	— 1.50
*Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls. lb.	.25	— .29
Glycerophosphate	—	— 4.35
Hypophosphite	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	—	— 2.15
Magnesium Salicylate	.50	— .55
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech.	—	—
100-lbs.	2.25	— 2.50
U.S.P. 100-lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
Manganese Glycerophos. lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII. lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	—	— .55
Menthol, Japanese	6.00	— 6.10
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb. ea.	—	— 75.00
Bisulphate	—	— 1.09
Blue Mass	—	— .75
Powdered	—	— .77
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	—	— .73
50 p.c.	—	— 1.02
Calomel, Amer.	—	— 1.51
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	—	— 1.41
Powdered, Granular	—	— 3.88
Iodide, Green	—	— 3.98
Red	—	— 3.98
Yellow	—	— 3.98
Red Precipitate	—	— 1.66
Powdered	—	— 1.76
White Precipitate	—	— 1.80
Powdered	—	— 1.85
with chalk	—	— .75
Methyl salicylate	.35	— .45
Methylene Blue, medicinal. lb.	—	— 12.00
Milk, powdered	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums. lb.	.17	— .18
Morphine, Acet. bulk	—	— 10.80
Sulphate, bulk	—	— 10.80
Diacetyl. Hydcl., 5-oz. cansoz.	14.00	— 14.20
Ethyl Hydcl.	16.00	— 16.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.	—	—
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate. lb.	.16	— .18
Sulphate	.27	— .28
Olive Oil, See Oils, Pg. 27	—	—
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	15.00	— 16.00
Granular	—	— 22.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	—	— 20.00
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	3.50	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	.35	— .37
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	.08	— .09
Cream White	.08	— .09
Lily White	.13	— .14
Snow White	.15	— .16
Phenolphthalein	4.50	— 4.60
Phosphorus, yellow	—	— .70
Red	—	— .75
Pilocarpine	16.00	— 16.20

\*Nominal



## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

## WHERE TO BUY

## 1892 CHEMICALS 1919

and  
DYE STUFFS

## French Prussiates

ALEX. C. FERGUSON, JR.

450 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia

Tin, bichloride, bbls.....lb.	.28	—	.29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....lb.	—	—	.75
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Artificial.....lb.	.20	—	.23
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin.....lb.	—	—	.75
Veronal (See Barbitol)			
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.....gal.	1.18	—	1.20
Zinc Carbonate.....lb.	.21	—	.22
Chloride, U.S.P.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	—	4.00
Metallic, C. P.....lb.	.45	—	.75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	.22	—	.23
Stearate.....lb.	.38	—	.42

## Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.....lb.	.03 1/2	—	.04
Glacial.....lb.	.14 1/2	—	.15
Acetyl-salicylic.....lb.	1.00	—	1.20
Benzoic, from gum.....lb.	—	—	—
U.S.P., ex toluol.....lb.	.80	—	.85
Boric, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.13 1/2	—	.15
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	.13 1/2	—	.15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.....lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Camphoric.....lb.	6.00	—	6.20
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.....lb.	.08	—	.10
1-lb. bottle.....lb.	—	—	.18
5-lb. bottle.....lb.	—	—	.16
50 to 100-lb. tins.....lb.	—	—	.12
Liquid, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.15
Chromic, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Chrysophanic.....lb.	—	—	5.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.....lb.	—	—	1.16 1/2
Powdered.....lb.	—	—	1.10
Second hands.....lb.	1.10	—	1.12
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.....gal.	1.15	—	1.25
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.....lb.	.36 1/2	—	.38
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.....lb.	—	—	2.50
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.150.....oz.	—	—	.19
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.....lb.	.11	—	.11 1/2
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech.....lb.	.40	—	.45
20 p.c. tech.....lb.	.50	—	.60
Hyphosphorous, 50 p.c.....lb.	2.40	—	2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.....lb.	.60	—	.65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	—	2.20
U.S.P., IX.....lb.	—	—	2.40
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	—	—	8.50
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys.....lb.	.01 1/2	—	.02
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys.....lb.	—	—	.08 1/2
Nitro Muriatic.....lb.	.20	—	.23
Oleic, purified.....lb.	.23	—	.28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Norwegian.....lb.	.30	—	.32
Picric, kegs.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syr. U.S.P.....lb.	.35	—	.36
50 p.c. tech.....lb.	.23 1/2	—	.25 1/2
Pyrogallic, resublimed.....lb.	2.60	—	2.70
Crystals, bottles.....lb.	2.30	—	2.40
Pyroligneous, purified.....lb.	.08	—	.10
Technical.....gal.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	.22 1/2	—	.25
Stearic, triple pressed.....lb.	.20 1/2	—	.21
Sulphurous.....lb.	.08	—	.09
Sulphuric, C.P.....lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2
Tannic, technical.....lb.	.65	—	.85
U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.86 1/2
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.86 1/2
Trichloroacetic, U.S.P.....lb.	4.40	—	4.50

\*Nominal.

## Essential Oils

Almond, bitter.....lb.	10.00	—	11.00
Tech. Artificial.....lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Free from chlorine.....lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Sweet.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Peach Kernel.....lb.	—	—	.45
Amber, crude.....lb.	2.40	—	2.50
*Rectified.....lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Anise, U.S.P.....lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Bay, N. F.....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Bergamot.....lb.	6.25	—	6.50
Synthetic.....lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Bois de Rose.....lb.	5.50	—	5.75
Cade.....lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.....lb.	.85	—	.90
Camphor, By-Products.....lb.	.12	—	.14
Japanese, white.....lb.	.22	—	.25
Caraway, Rectified.....lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.....lb.	2.35	—	2.40
Lead, Free.....lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Redistilled, U.S.P.....lb.	3.00	—	3.10
Cedar Leaf.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Cedar Wood, light.....lb.	.22	—	.24
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....lb.	—	—	30.00
Citronella, Native.....lb.	.49	—	.51
Java.....lb.	.65	—	.70
Cloves, can.....lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Bottles.....lb.	1.85	—	1.90
Copaiba, U.S.P.....lb.	.90	—	1.00
*Coriander U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	60.00
Cubeb, U.S.P.....lb.	8.50	—	9.00
Cumin.....lb.	—	—	9.00
Erigeron.....lb.	—	—	9.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.....lb.	.60	—	.65
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.....lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian.....lb.	10.50	—	11.00
Bourbon (Reunion).....lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Turkish.....lb.	5.25	—	5.50
Ginger.....lb.	7.25	—	7.50
Gingergrass.....lb.	—	—	3.25
Hemlock.....lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Juniper Berries, rect.....lb.	8.50	—	9.75
Twice rect.....lb.	9.00	—	9.50
Wood.....lb.	2.00	—	2.15
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.....lb.	7.50	—	7.75
Garden.....lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Spike.....lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Lemon, U.S.P.....lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Lemongrass, Native.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Limes, Expressed.....lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Distilled.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Linaloe.....lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Mace, distilled.....lb.	2.00	—	2.10
*Mustard, natural.....lb.	—	—	32.00
Artificial.....lb.	13.00	—	14.00
Neroli, bigarade.....lb.	—	—	100.00
Petale.....lb.	—	—	120.00
Artificial.....lb.	15.00	—	30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.....lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Orange, bitter.....lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Sweet, West Indian.....lb.	1.80	—	1.90
Italian.....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Origanum, Imitation.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Orris Concrete.....oz.	5.00	—	5.25
Patchouli.....lb.	19.00	—	20.00
Pennyroyal, domestic.....lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Imported.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Peppermint, tins.....lb.	9.00	—	9.50
Redistilled, U.S.P.....lb.	9.75	—	10.00
Bottles.....lb.	9.50	—	10.00
Petit Grain, So. America.....lb.	3.75	—	4.00
French.....lb.	7.50	—	8.25
Pinus Sylvestris.....lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Pumilio.....lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Rose, French.....oz.	24.00	—	25.00
Artificial.....oz.	2.50	—	3.50
Rosemary, French, U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Safrol.....lb.	—	—	.60
Sandalwood, East India.....lb.	11.50	—	12.50
West Indies.....lb.	—	—	6.50
Sassafras, natural.....lb.	2.10	—	2.25
Artificial.....lb.	.43	—	.45
Savin.....lb.	6.00	—	7.00
Spearmint.....lb.	10.00	—	10.50
Spruce.....lb.	.95	—	1.00
Tansy, Amer.....lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.....lb.	1.85	—	2.00
White, French.....lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Wintergreen, leaf.....lb.	6.50	—	7.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	.35	—	.45
Wormseed, Baltimore.....lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Wormwood, Dom.....lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon.....lb.	17.00	—	18.00
Manila.....lb.	35.00	—	40.00
Artificial.....lb.	—	—	12.00

\*Nominal.

Potassium acetate.....lb.	—	—	1.00
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.....lb.	.50	—	.55
Bisulphate.....lb.	.45	—	.60
C. P.....lb.	.75	—	.85
Bromide Crystals, bulk.....lb.	.55	—	.56
Granulated.....lb.	.50	—	.51
Chlorate.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.....lb.	—	—	.75
Citrate, bulk U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	1.98
Glycerophosphate, bulk.....oz.	1.95	—	2.15
Hypophosphite, bulk.....oz.	2.15	—	2.20
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	3.25	—	3.30
Lactophosphate.....oz.	—	—	1.00
Permanganate, U.S.P.....lb.	.60	—	.65
Salicylate.....lb.	—	—	2.00
Sulphate, C.P.....lb.	1.11	—	1.16
Tartrate, powdered.....lb.	—	—	1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles.....7.00	7.00	—	7.50
5 gr. bottles.....1.50	1.50	—	1.60
Quicksilver, See Mercury			
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins.....oz.	—	—	.80
1-oz. tins.....lb.	—	—	.88
Second Hands, Java.....oz.	.90	—	.92
Second Hands, American.....oz.	.95	—	1.00
Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins.....oz.	—	—	.80
Alkaloid.....oz.	—	—	1.17
Acetate.....oz.	—	—	1.17
Benzoate.....oz.	—	—	1.17
Citrate.....oz.	—	—	1.17
Dihydchloride.....oz.	—	—	1.17
Hydrochloride.....oz.	—	—	1.07
Hypophosphite.....oz.	—	—	1.07
Phosphate.....oz.	—	—	1.07
Salicylate.....oz.	—	—	.80
Tannate.....oz.	—	—	.80
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins.....oz.	—	—	1.06
Sulphate, tins.....oz.	—	—	.70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.....7.00	7.00	—	7.25
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.....lb.	—	—	.43
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	—	—	.43
Rosewater, triple.....lb.	11.50	—	12.00
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble.....lb.	—	—	4.25
U.S.P., insoluble.....lb.	—	—	4.25
Salicin, bulk.....30.00	30.00	—	30.50
Salol, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	.75	—	.85
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	49.00	—	49.25
Powdered.....lb.	49.50	—	49.75
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb.	—	—	.33 1/2
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots.....oz.	—	—	.63
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb.	.75	—	.80
Marseilles, white.....lb.	.19	—	.20
Green, pure.....lb.	.17	—	.18
Ordinary.....lb.	.15	—	.16
Sodium Acetate, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	.25	—	.29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.....lb.	.80	—	.85
Bicarb, U.S.P., powd., bbls.....lb.	.03 1/2	—	.04
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	.50	—	.51
Cacodylate.....oz.	—	—	1.40
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c. b. 10.....lb.	—	—	.40
Granular, c. b. 10.....lb.	—	—	.42
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst. VIII.....lb.	—	—	1.29
Granular, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	1.44
Cyanide 96-98.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Hypophosphite, crystals.....lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.....lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	—	3.90
Peroxide.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	—	—	.13
Recryst.....lb.	.17	—	.18
Dried.....lb.	.25	—	.26
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	.35	—	.45
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt).....lb.	.05 1/2	—	.07
Spir. Ammonia, U.S.P.....lb.	.45	—	.55
Aromatic, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	.47	—	.50
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.....lb.	.48	—	.49
Ether Comp.....lb.	—	—	1.65
Stromton Brom. Cryst., bbl.....lb.	.50	—	.51
Carbonate, pure.....lb.	.55	—	.60
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	—	3.50
Nitrate.....lb.	.24	—	.29
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	.50	—	.55
Stychnine Alk., cryst.....oz.	—	—	1.80
Acetate.....lb.	—	—	1.80
Nitrate.....lb.	—	—	1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk.....oz.	.53	—	.54
Sugar of Milk, Powdered.....lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Sulphonamylmethane, U.S.P. lb. 16.00	16.00	—	16.75
Sulphonamethane, U.S.P. lb. 13.00	13.00	—	14.00
Sulphur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	—	—	2.75
Flour, com'l.....100 lbs.	—	—	2.85
Flowers.....100 lbs.	—	—	3.00
Precip. U.S.P.....lb.	.40	—	.41
Tart. Emetic, tech.....lb.	.67	—	.67 1/2
U.S.P.....lb.	.73	—	.73 1/2
Terpin Hydrate.....lb.	—	—	23.00
Theobromine Alkaloid.....lb.	—	—	8.25
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	8.25	—	8.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	13.25	—	13.50

\*Nominal.

# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

## OLEORESINS

*Aspidium (Malefern).....lb.	10.00	-11.00
Capicum, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	4.00	-4.50
Caneb.....lb.	7.50	-7.75
*Ginger.....lb.	3.50	-3.75
*Malefern.....lb.	16.00	-16.50
Mullein (so-called).....lb.	5.00	-5.25
*Orris, domestic.....lb.	-	-20.00
Imported.....lb.	20.00	-21.00
*Parale Fruit (Petroselinum).....lb.	7.50	-8.00
*Pepper, black.....lb.	-	-7.00

## Crude Drugs

## MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.....lb.	.75	- .80
No. 1.....lb.	.72	- .75
No. 2.....lb.	.67	- .70
No. 3.....lb.	.69	- .75
Almonds, bitter.....lb.	.45	- .50
Sweet.....lb.	.50	- .55
Meal.....lb.	-	-10.00
Ambergris, black.....oz.	-	-25.00
Grey.....lb.	.25	- .27
Areca Nuts.....lb.	.30	- .35
Powdered.....lb.	.75	- .80
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.09	- .09 1/2
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	.90	- .95
Cantharides, Chinese.....lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Powdered.....lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Russian, whole.....lb.	-	-3.75
Powdered.....lb.	-	-0.75
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....lb.	.05 1/2	- .07
Wood, powdered.....lb.	.04	- .05
Civet.....oz.	3.00	- 3.20
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste.....lb.	.30	- .35
Pulp, U.S.P.....lb.	.40	- .45
Spanish Apples.....lb.	.45	- .55
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste.....lb.	.60	- .69
Jewelers, large.....lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Small.....lb.	.55	- .60
French.....lb.	.30	- .40
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Reeds.....lb.	-	-3.00
Ergot, Russian.....lb.	-	-3.00
Spanish.....lb.	.90	- 1.25
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.36	- .38
Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime.....lb.	.38	- .40
Pacific Coast, 1918, prime.....lb.	.80	- .81
Isinglass, American.....lb.	-	-13.00
*Russian.....lb.	-	-13.00
See Agar Agar.....lb.	.18	- .20
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	.25	- .26
Honey, Calif.....lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Manna, large flake.....lb.	.70	- .75
Small flake.....lb.	.21	- .23
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	.12	- .14
Irish.....lb.	12.00	- 12.40
Musk, pods, Cab.....oz.	25.00	- 26.00
Tonguin.....oz.	18.50	- 19.00
Grain, Cab.....oz.	40.00	- 43.00
Tonguin.....lb.	30.00	- 30.10
*Synthetic.....lb.	.07	- .08
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	.12	- .13
Powdered.....lb.	-	-1.28
Poppy Heads.....lb.	.50	- .55
Sandalwood.....lb.	-	-60
Ground.....lb.	2.95	- 3.20
Scammony, resin.....lb.	3.05	- 3.30
Powdered.....lb.	.27	- .28
Spermaceti, blocks.....lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Storax, liquid cases.....lb.	.15	- .16
Tamarinds, bbls.....per keg	6.95	- 7.40

## BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para.....lb.	.57	- .59
South American.....lb.	.75	- .80
Fir, Canada.....gal.	1.60	- 1.65
Oregon.....gal.	3.50	- 3.65
Peru.....lb.	1.30	- 1.40
Tolu.....lb.	-	-1.40

## BARKS

Angostura.....lb.	.28	- .31
Basewood, Barks, pressed.....lb.	.60	- .65
Blackhaw, of root.....lb.	.35	- .40
of Tree.....lb.	.23	- .24
Buckthorn.....lb.	.95	- 1.00
Calisaya.....lb.	.18 1/2	- .20
Cascara Sagrada.....lb.	.24	- .25
Cascarilla, quills.....lb.	.12	- .13
Siftings.....lb.	.10	- .10 1/2
Chestnut.....lb.	-	-10%
*Nominal.....	-	-

## WHERE TO BUY

# Antoine Chiris Co.

## NEW YORK

### IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS

### ESSENTIAL OILS

### SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Chinecona, red quills.....lb.	.65	- .73
*Broken.....lb.	.55	- .65
*Yellow "quills".....lb.	.70	- .75
*Broken.....lb.	-	-
*Loxa, pale, bbls.....lb.	-	-
*Powdered, boxes.....lb.	-	-
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.....lb.	-	-
Condurango.....lb.	.11	- .12
Cotton Root.....lb.	.19	- .20
Cramp (true).....lb.	.55	- .60
Cramp (so-called).....lb.	.10	- .11
Dogwood, Jamaica.....lb.	.09 1/2	- .10
Elm, grinding.....lb.	.14	- .15
Select bbls.....lb.	.20	- .21
Hemlock.....lb.	.07	- .08
Lemon Peel.....lb.	.10	- .10 1/2
Mezeron.....lb.	.22	- .23
Oak, red.....lb.	.08	- .09
White.....lb.	.13	- .14
*Orange Peel, bitter.....lb.	.12	- .13
Malaga, Sweet.....lb.	.13	- .13 1/2
Trieste, sweet.....lb.	.20	- .21
Prickly Ash, Southern.....lb.	.20	- .21
Northern.....lb.	.26	- .28
Pomegranate of Root.....lb.	.25	- .28
of Fruit.....lb.	.20	- .23
Sassafras, ordinary.....lb.	.30	- .35
Simaruba.....lb.	.75	- .80
Soap, whole.....lb.	.12	- .13
Cut.....lb.	.24	- .25
Crushed.....lb.	.18	- .19
Wahoo, of Root.....lb.	-	-55
of Tree.....lb.	.23	- .24
Willow, Black.....lb.	.08	- .09
White.....lb.	.16	- .17
White Pine.....lb.	.07	- .08
White Poplar.....lb.	.07	- .08
Wild Cherry.....lb.	.15	- .20
Witch Hazel.....lb.	.08	- .09

## BEANS

Calabar.....lb.	.74	- .79
St. Ignatius.....lb.	.30	- .32
St. John's Bread.....lb.	.30	- .32
Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	1.30	- 1.40
Para.....lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Surinam.....lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Vanilla, Mexican, whole.....lb.	4.25	- 5.25
Cuts.....lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Bourbon.....lb.	2.75	- 3.00
South American.....lb.	2.95	- 3.20
Tahiti, White Label.....lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Green Label.....lb.	1.40	- 1.50

## BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary.....lb.	1.30	- 1.35
XX.....lb.	1.34	- 1.39
Powdered.....lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Fish.....lb.	.65	- .69
Horse, Nettle, dry.....lb.	.67	- .70
Juniper.....lb.	.08 1/2	- .10
Laurel.....lb.	.10	- .11
Poke.....lb.	.12	- .13
Prickly Ash.....lb.	.14	- .16
Saw Palmetto.....lb.	.40	- .42
Sloe.....lb.	-	-

## FLOWERS

Arnica.....lb.	.65	- .70
Powdered.....lb.	.85	- .95
Borage.....lb.	.59	- .69
Calendula Petals.....lb.	1.05	- 2.60
Chamomile, German.....lb.	-	-
Hungarian type.....lb.	.45	- .48
Roman.....lb.	.60	- .70
Spanish.....lb.	.40	- .45
Clover Tops.....lb.	.13	- .15
Dogwood.....lb.	.17	- .18
Elder.....lb.	.32	- .35
Insect, open.....lb.	.35	- .37
*Closed.....lb.	.43	- .45
Powd. Flowers and stems.....lb.	.30	- .35
Powd. Flowers.....lb.	.45	- .50
*Kousso.....lb.	-	-60
lavender, ordinary.....lb.	.24	- .25
Select.....lb.	.30	- .35

Linden, with leaves.....lb.	.35	- .37
Without Leaves.....lb.	.65	- .70
Malva, blue.....lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Black.....lb.	.35	- .40
Mullein.....lb.	.79	- 1.80
Orange.....lb.	1.95	- 2.00
Poppy, red.....lb.	.95	- 1.10
Rosemary.....lb.	.69	- .70
Saffron, American.....lb.	.35	- .36
Valencia.....lb.	13.50	- 13.75
Tilia (see Linden).....lb.	-	-

## GUMS

Aloes, Barbados.....lb.	.98	- 1.06
Curacao, cases.....lb.	.13	- .15
Socotrine, whole.....lb.	.08	- .09
Powdered.....lb.	.90	- 1.00
Ammoniac, tears.....lb.	1.46	- 1.10
Powdered.....lb.	1.49	- 1.13
Arabic, firsts.....lb.	.50	- .51
*Seconds.....lb.	-	-
Sorts Amber.....lb.	.16	- .17
Powdered.....lb.	.35	- .40
Asafetida, whole U.S.P.....lb.	5.00	- 5.40
Powdered.....lb.	5.00	- 5.40
Benzoin, Siam.....lb.	.80	- 1.00
Sumatra.....lb.	.33	- .38
Camphor, ref.....lb.	.25	- .30
Catechu.....lb.	.11	- .15
Chicle, Mexican.....lb.	-	-1.25
Euphorbium.....lb.	.23	- .25
Powdered.....lb.	.30	- .35
Galbanum.....lb.	1.38	- 1.45
Gamboge.....lb.	.95	- 2.05
Guaiac.....lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Hemlock.....lb.	.49	- .59
Kino.....lb.	.49	- .59
Mastic.....lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Myrrh, Select.....lb.	.90	- 1.00
Sorts.....lb.	.70	- .75
Siftings.....lb.	-	-50
Olibanum, siftings.....lb.	1.34	- 1.41
Tears.....lb.	.18	- .20
Sandarac.....lb.	.60	- .65
*Senegal, picked.....lb.	.34	- .39
Sorts.....lb.	.28	- .30
Spruce.....lb.	.63	- .65
Styrax, Art. cases.....lb.	1.80	- 1.85
Thus, per bbl.....280 lb.	-	-21.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo first.....lb.	3.25	- 3.35
Seconds.....lb.	2.90	- 3.00
*Thirds.....lb.	2.75	- 2.85
*Turkey, firsts.....lb.	-	-
*Seconds.....lb.	-	-
Thirds.....lb.	-	-

## LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite.....lb.	.60	- .70
Balmory.....lb.	.11	- .13
Bay, true.....lb.	-	-
Belladonna.....lb.	.50	- .55
Boneseet, leaves and tops.....lb.	.18	- .22
Buchu, short.....lb.	1.80	- 2.25
*Long.....lb.	1.80	- 2.25
Cannabis, true, imported.....lb.	3.50	- 3.60
American.....lb.	.15	- .15
Chestnut.....lb.	.23	- .24
Chiretta.....lb.	.39	- .40
Coca, Huanuco.....lb.	-	-
Truxillo.....lb.	.70	- .75
Coltsfoot.....lb.	.18	- .19
Conium.....lb.	.29	- .33
Corn Silk.....lb.	.15	- .16
Damiana.....lb.	.15	- .16
Deer Tongue.....lb.	.16	- .17
Digitalis, Domestic.....lb.	.30	- .35
Imported.....lb.	.08	- .09
Eucalyptus.....lb.	.15	- .16
Euphorbia Pilulifera.....lb.	.09	- .11
Grindelia Robusta.....lb.	-	-
Henbane, German.....lb.	-	-
*Russian.....lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Domestic.....lb.	.65	- .65
Henna.....lb.	.28	- .30
Horehound.....lb.	.21	- .21
Jaborandi.....lb.	.38	- .40
Laurel.....lb.	.10	- .11
Life Everlasting.....lb.	.10	- .11
Liverwort.....lb.	.29	- .35
Lobelia.....lb.	.12	- .14
Matico.....lb.	.25	- .26
*Marjoram, German.....lb.	-	-
*French.....lb.	-	-
Motherwort herb.....lb.	.16	- .17
Patchouli.....lb.	.76	- .80
ennyroyal.....lb.	.18	- .19
pennyroyal, American.....lb.	.26	- .31
Pichi.....lb.	.11	- .11
Prince's Pine.....lb.	-	-
*Nominal.....	-	-

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Plantain .....	lb.	.12	—	.14	Musk, Russian .....	lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Sunflower, domestic .....	lb.	.19½	—	.20
Pulsatilla .....	lb.	2.50	—	3.00	Orris, Florentine bold.....	lb.	.29	—	.30	South American .....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Queen of the Meadow .....	lb.	.10	—	.11	Verona .....	lb.	.28	—	.29	Manchurian .....	lb.	—	—	—
Rose, red .....	lb.	1.25	—	1.28	Finger .....	lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Worm, American .....	lb.	.10	—	.12
Rosemary .....	lb.	.14	—	.15	Pareira Brava .....	lb.	.30	—	.32	Levant .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Sage, Austrian, stemless.....	lb.	—	—	.50	Pellitory .....	lb.	.29	—	.31	<b>SPICES</b>				
*Grinding .....	lb.	—	—	—	Pink, true .....	lb.	.65	—	.75	Capsicum, African pods .....	lb.	.16½	—	.17½
Greek, stemless .....	lb.	.10½	—	.10½	Pleurisy .....	lb.	.18	—	.19	Bombay .....	lb.	.13	—	.13½
Spanish .....	lb.	.10	—	.10½	Poke .....	lb.	.10	—	.11	Japan Caps .....	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Savory .....	lb.	.20½	—	.21	Rhatany .....	lb.	.14	—	.15	Cassia Buds .....	lb.	.21	—	.22
Senna, Alexandria, whole.....	lb.	.90	—	1.00	*Rhubarb Shensi .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.75	China, Selected, mats.....	lb.	.22	—	.23
Half Leaf .....	lb.	.70	—	.80	Chips .....	lb.	—	—	1.50	Saigon, assortment .....	lb.	.40	—	.43
Siftings .....	lb.	.30	—	.32	Cuts .....	lb.	—	—	—	Cassia Buds .....	lb.	.21	—	.22
Powdered .....	lb.	.42	—	.45	High Dried .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.75	Chillies, Japan .....	lb.	.13	—	.13½
Timevelly .....	lb.	.13	—	.20	Sarsaparilla, Honduras .....	lb.	.79	—	.82	Mombasa .....	lb.	.18½	—	.19
Pods .....	lb.	.10	—	.12	American .....	lb.	.38	—	.43	Cinnamon, Ceylon .....	lb.	.30	—	.33
Skullcap, Western .....	lb.	.35	—	.38	Mexican .....	lb.	.30	—	.31	Cloves, Zanzibar .....	lb.	.18½	—	.19
Spearmint American .....	lb.	.20	—	.22	Senega, Northern .....	lb.	1.10	—	1.15	Amboyas .....	lb.	.70	—	.80
Squaw Vine .....	lb.	.27	—	.30	Southern .....	lb.	1.10	—	1.15	Ginger, African .....	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Stramonium .....	lb.	.18	—	.20	Serpentaria .....	lb.	.65	—	.70	Cochin "D" .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
Tansy .....	lb.	.10	—	.11	Skunk Cabbage .....	lb.	.20	—	.22	Jamaica, white good.....	lb.	.17½	—	.18
Thyme, Spanish .....	lb.	.11	—	.11½	Snake, Canada natural.....	lb.	.40	—	.45	Japan .....	lb.	.10	—	.10½
French .....	lb.	.14	—	.14½	Stripped .....	lb.	.46	—	.49	Mace, Banda, No. 1.....	lb.	.50	—	.52
Uva Ursi .....	lb.	.10	—	.11	Spikenard .....	lb.	.30	—	.32	Banda, No. 2.....	lb.	.43½	—	.44
Wild Hazel .....	lb.	.06½	—	.08	Squill, white .....	lb.	.14	—	.15	Batavia, No. 2.....	lb.	.40	—	.41
Wormwood imported .....	lb.	.14	—	.17	Stillingia .....	lb.	.13	—	.14	Nutmegs, 110s .....	lb.	.25	—	.26
Yerba Santa .....	lb.	.10	—	.12	Stone .....	lb.	.12	—	.14	Pepper, Black, Sing.....	lb.	.17½	—	.18
<b>ROOTS</b>					Turmeric Madras .....	lb.	.16	—	.16½	White .....	lb.	.26	—	.26½
Aconite, U.S.P. .....	lb.	.40	—	.45	Aleppy .....	lb.	.16	—	.16½	Pimento, Select .....	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Powdered .....	lb.	.49	—	.55	China .....	lb.	.10½	—	.11	<b>WAXES</b>				
German .....	lb.	—	—	—	Unicorn false (Helonias).....	lb.	.55	—	.57	Bayberry .....	lb.	.40	—	.41
*Powdered .....	lb.	—	—	—	True (Aletis) .....	lb.	.60	—	.65	Bees, light, crude .....	lb.	.36	—	.47
Alkanet .....	lb.	2.50	—	2.75	*Valerian, Belgian .....	lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Light, refined .....	lb.	.40	—	.41
Althea, cut .....	lb.	.79	—	.80	*English .....	lb.	—	—	—	Dark .....	lb.	.39	—	.40
Whole .....	lb.	.35	—	.40	*German .....	lb.	—	—	—	Candelilla .....	lb.	.31	—	.32
Angelica American .....	lb.	.37	—	.48	*Japanese .....	lb.	—	—	1.25	Carnauba, Flor. ....	lb.	.81	—	.82
Imported .....	lb.	.39	—	.69	Yellow Dock .....	lb.	.13	—	.15	No. 1 .....	lb.	.80	—	.81
Arnica .....	lb.	.85	—	1.00	Domestic .....	lb.	—	—	—	No. 2 .....	lb.	.39	—	.43
Arrowroot, American .....	lb.	.24½	—	.25	Yellow Parilla .....	lb.	11	—	.12	Ceresin, Yellow .....	lb.	.15	—	.15
Bermuda .....	lb.	.56	—	.60	<b>SEEDS</b>				White .....	lb.	.16	—	.16	
St. Vincent .....	lb.	.40	—	.42	*Anise, Levant .....	lb.	—	—	—	Chalky .....	lb.	.36	—	.36
Bamboo Rrier .....	lb.	.12	—	.16	Star .....	lb.	.20	—	.20½	Japan .....	lb.	.14	—	.16
Bearsfoot .....	lb.	.09	—	.10	Spanish .....	lb.	.22	—	.22½	Montan, crude .....	lb.	—	—	—
Belladonna .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.75	Canary, *Spanish .....	lb.	.21	—	.22	*Bleached .....	lb.	.35	—	.36
Powdered .....	lb.	1.65	—	1.90	Morocco .....	lb.	.15	—	.11	Ozokerite, crude, brown.....	lb.	.35	—	.36
Berberis, Aquifolium .....	lb.	.14	—	.17	South American .....	lb.	.32	—	.33	*Green .....	lb.	—	—	—
Beth .....	lb.	.18	—	.20	Caraway, African .....	lb.	.32	—	.33	*Refined, white .....	lb.	—	—	—
Blood .....	lb.	.65	—	.70	*Dutch .....	lb.	.68	—	.69	*Domestic .....	lb.	—	—	—
Blueflag .....	lb.	.32	—	.34	Domestic .....	lb.	.70	—	1.00	Refined, yellow .....	lb.	—	—	—
Bryonia .....	lb.	.24	—	.26	Cardamom, bleached .....	lb.	.35½	—	.36	Paraffin, ref'd 128 deg. m.p.....	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Burdock, Imported .....	lb.	.18	—	.19	Celery .....	lb.	3.45	—	3.70	*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.....	lb.	.15	—	.16
American .....	lb.	.60	—	.75	Colchicum .....	lb.	.39	—	.40	<b>Stearic Acid—</b>				
Calamus, bleached .....	lb.	.20	—	.21	Conium .....	lb.	.05	—	.06	Single pressed .....	lb.	.17	—	.18
Unbleached, natural .....	lb.	.10	—	.12	Coriander, Bombay .....	lb.	.07	—	.07½	Double pressed .....	lb.	.19½	—	.20
Cabosh, black .....	lb.	.14	—	.15	Morocco, Unbleached .....	lb.	.05	—	.05½	Triple pressed .....	lb.	.20½	—	.21
Colchicum .....	lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Bleached .....	lb.	.10	—	.10	<b>Heavy Chemicals</b>				
Colombo, whole .....	lb.	.24	—	.22	*Fennel, French .....	lb.	.14	—	.14½	Acetic acid, 28 p.c.....	100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.00
Comfrey .....	lb.	.17	—	.18	*German, small .....	lb.	.14	—	.14½	56 p.c. ....	100 lbs.	7.00	—	7.75
Culver's .....	lb.	.24	—	.26	*Roumanian, small .....	lb.	.14	—	.14½	*70 p.c. ....	100 lbs.	7.50	—	8.50
Cranesbill, see Geranium.....	lb.	.24	—	.26	Flax, whole .....	per bbl.	18.25	—	19.00	*80 p.c. ....	100 lbs.	—	—	11.52
Dandelion, English .....	lb.	.24	—	.26	Ground .....	lb.	.11	—	.12	*Glacial .....	14.50	—	—	15.00
American .....	lb.	.24	—	.26	Foenugreek .....	lb.	.05½	—	.05½	Alum, ammonia, lump .....	lb.	—	—	.044
Doggrass Dom. ....	lb.	.39	—	.45	Hemp, Manchurian .....	lb.	.07½	—	.08	Ground .....	lb.	—	—	.044
Cut Bermuda .....	lb.	.29	—	.30	*Russian .....	lb.	.05½	—	.06	Powdered .....	lb.	.15	—	.16
Echinacea .....	lb.	.35	—	.36	Job's Tears, white .....	lb.	.50	—	.55	Chrome .....	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Elettampene .....	lb.	.12	—	.14	Larkspur white .....	lb.	.40	—	.45	Potash lump .....	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Galangal .....	lb.	.28	—	.30	Mustard, Bari, Brown.....	lb.	—	—	—	Ground .....	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Galium .....	lb.	.09	—	.13	*Dutch .....	lb.	—	—	—	Soda, Ground .....	100 lbs.	—	—	6.38
Gelsemium .....	lb.	.08	—	.13	Bombay, Brown .....	lb.	.21	—	.22	Aluminum chloride, carboys.....	lb.	.03	—	.03½
Gentian .....	lb.	.15	—	.16	California Trieste, brown.....	lb.	.22	—	.24	Low grade .....	lb.	.02	—	.02½
Powdered .....	lb.	.19	—	.20	Chinese, Yellow .....	lb.	.08	—	.09	Aluminum hydrate light.....	lb.	.17	—	.17½
Bleached .....	lb.	.26	—	.28	English, Yellow .....	lb.	.29	—	.30	Heavy .....	lb.	.09	—	.11
*Ginseng, Cultivated .....	lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Parsley .....	lb.	.23	—	.25	Arsenic, white .....	lb.	.40	—	.42
Wild, Eastern .....	lb.	5.00	—	6.00	Poppy, Dutch .....	lb.	—	—	—	Red .....	lb.	.40	—	.42
Northwestern .....	lb.	—	—	—	Russian blue .....	lb.	.57½	—	.58	Ammonia, Anhydrous .....	lb.	.30	—	.35
Southern .....	lb.	—	—	—	Indian .....	lb.	.30	—	.32	Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car. lb.	lb.	—	—	.09
Golden Seal .....	lb.	5.30	—	5.35	Quince .....	lb.	1.15	—	1.20	*20 deg. carboys.....	lb.	—	—	.07½
Powdered .....	lb.	5.85	—	6.00	Rape, English .....	lb.	.08	—	.08½	*18 deg. carboys.....	lb.	—	—	.07
*Hellebore, Black, Imported.....	lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Japanese small .....	lb.	.08	—	.08½	*16 deg. carboys.....	lb.	—	—	.05
White, Domestic .....	lb.	.21	—	.22	Domestic .....	lb.	.08½	—	.09	Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Powdered .....	lb.	.25	—	.26	Sabadilla .....	lb.	.14	—	.15	*Sal Ammoniac, gray.....	lb.	.14	—	.15
*Imported .....	lb.	—	—	—	Stramonium .....	lb.	1.55	—	1.60	Granulated, white .....	lb.	.13½	—	.14
Ipecac, Cartagena .....	lb.	2.25	—	2.50	Strophanthus, Hispidus .....	lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Lump .....	lb.	.34	—	.35
Powdered .....	lb.	—	—	—	Kombe .....	lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Sulphate, foreign .....	100 lbs.	8.00	—	8.50
Rice, whole .....	lb.	2.25	—	2.50	<b>Nominal.</b>				Domestic .....	100 lbs.	—	—	—	
Powdered .....	lb.	—	—	—	<b>Nominal.</b>				Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.....	lb.	.60	—	.70	
Jalap, whole .....	lb.	—	—	—	<b>Nominal.</b>				47 p.c. ....	lb.	—	—	—	
Powdered .....	lb.	—	—	—	<b>Nominal.</b>				Carbon disulphide, tech 500	lb.	—	—	—	
Kava Kava .....	lb.	.18	—	.19	<b>Nominal.</b>				lbs. bulk .....	lb.	.07½	—	.09	
Lady Slipper .....	lb.	.85	—	.90	<b>Nominal.</b>				<b>Nominal.</b>					
Licorice, *Russian, cut.....	lb.	.80	—	.90	<b>Nominal.</b>				<b>Nominal.</b>					
Spanish natural bales.....	lb.	.18	—	.20	<b>Nominal.</b>				<b>Nominal.</b>					
Selected .....	lb.	.28	—	.30	<b>Nominal.</b>				<b>Nominal.</b>					
Powdered .....	lb.	.27	—	.28	<b>Nominal.</b>				<b>Nominal.</b>					
*Lavage, American .....	lb.	.73	—	.75	<b>Nominal.</b>				<b>Nominal.</b>					
Manaca .....	lb.	.27	—	.28	<b>Nominal.</b>				<b>Nominal.</b>					
Mandrake .....	lb.	.14	—	.15	<b>Nominal.</b>				<b>Nominal.</b>					
*Nominal.	lb.	—	—	—	<b>Nominal.</b>				<b>Nominal.</b>					



## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry .....	lb.	.05	—	.05%
Barium, chloride .....	ton	26	—	85.00
Dioxide .....	lb.	26	—	20
80-82 p.c. ....	lb.	26	—	20
85-88 p.c. ....	lb.	26	—	22
88-90 p.c. ....	lb.	26	—	24
Nitrate .....	lb.	11 1/4	—	12 1/4
Barytes, floated, white .....	ton	25.00	—	35.00
Off color .....	ton	14.00	—	18.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b.wks100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.80	
Calcium Acetate .....	100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.10
Carbide .....	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08
Carbonate .....	lb.	22.50	—	24.50
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	30.00	—	34.00	
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	40.00	—	45.00	
Solid, second hands .....	ton	30.00	—	34.00
Gran. second hands .....	ton	40.00	—	45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. ....	lb.	—	—	.07 1/2
Chlorine, liquefied .....	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07
Carbon tetrachloride .....	lb.	.13	—	.15
Copper Carbonate .....	lb.	.30	—	.32
Subacetate (Verdigris) .....	lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered .....	lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. ....	lb.	7.50	—	7.65
Second hands .....	lb.	—	—	.08
Powdered .....	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13
Cyanide chlor. Mix. 73-76 ..	lb.	.25	—	.25
Copperas, f.o.b. works. 100 lbs.	1.20	—	1.25	
Fusel Oil, crude .....	gal.	3.30	—	3.50
Refined .....	gal.	—	—	5.50
Hydrofluoric Ac. 63 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	—	.08
48 p.c. in carboys .....	lb.	—	—	.11
52 p.c. in carboys .....	lb.	—	—	.12
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar ..	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13
Broken Cakes .....	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.14
Granulated .....	lb.	.14	—	.14 1/2
Arsenate, powdered .....	lb.	.27	—	.30
Paste .....	lb.	.15	—	.17
*Nitrate .....	lb.	—	—	.15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	.09 1/2	—	.09 1/2	
Foreign .....	lb.	—	—	.10 1/2
Red, American .....	lb.	—	—	.08 1/2
Sulphate, basic .....	lb.	—	—	.08 1/2
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	—	.09 1/2
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over .....	lb.	—	—	.10 1/2
English .....	lb.	—	—	Nominal
Lime, hydrate .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.95
Sulphur solution .....	gal.	42.00	—	44.00
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal. ....	ton	65.00	—	70.00
f.o.b. N. Y. ....	ton	65.00	—	70.00
Muriatic acid, .....	100 lbs.	1.30	—	1.40
*18 deg. carboys .....	100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.75
20 deg. carboys .....	100 lbs.	1.75	—	1.85
22 deg. carboys .....	100 lbs.	1.75	—	1.85
Nickel oxide .....	lb.	.60	—	.70
double .....	lb.	.15	—	.16
Salts, single .....	lb.	.13	—	.14
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys ..	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.06 1/2
*38 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.07 1/2
40 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08
42 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.08 1/2
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.	—	—	—	.05 1/2
38 deg. carboys .....	lb.	—	—	.05 1/2
40 deg. carboys .....	lb.	—	—	.06
42 deg. carboys .....	lb.	—	—	.06 1/2
Phosphorus, red .....	lb.	—	—	.75
Yellow .....	lb.	—	—	.35
Plaster of Paris .....	bbl.	1.50	—	1.75
True Dental .....	bbl.	1.75	—	2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92 .....	lb.	.40	—	.45
Sticks .....	2.00	—	2.20	
Potassium Bichromate .....	lb.	—	—	.33
Carbonate, calc. U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	—	.65
Chlorate, cryst. ....	lb.	—	—	.30
Powdered, American .....	lb.	—	—	.30
Japanese .....	lb.	.29	—	.30
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. ....	ton	100.00	—	150.00
Permanganate, Com'l .....	lb.	.60	—	.65
Prussiate, red .....	lb.	.85	—	.90
Yellow .....	lb.	.35	—	.40
Saltpetre, Granulated .....	lb.	—	—	.20
Refined .....	lb.	.31 1/4	—	.31 1/2
Soda Ash, 58 basis 48 .....	100 lbs.	—	—	1.75
In bbls. ....	100 lbs.	—	—	1.80
Caustic, 76 basis 60 .....	100 lbs.	—	—	2.75
Ground, 76 p.c. ....	100 lbs.	—	—	4.00
Sodium Acetate .....	lb.	.08	—	.09
Bichromate .....	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.09 1/2
Bisulphate .....	lb.	—	—	.125
Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls	lb.	—	—	.15
Chlorate .....	lb.	.30	—	.35
Cyanide .....	lb.	2.60	—	3.00
Hyposulphite, bbls. ....	100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.25
Kegs .....	100 lbs.	—	—	4.32 1/2
*Nitrate, tech. ....	100 lbs.	—	—	.06 1/2
Refined .....	lb.	.14	—	.16
Nitrite .....	lb.	.18	—	.20
Prussiate, Yellow .....	100 lbs.	4.00	—	4.50
Silicate, 60 p.c. ....	100 lbs.	2.50	—	2.75
40 p.c. ....	100 lbs.	—	—	2.75

\*Nominal.

## WHERE TO BUY

## ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

## Katzbach &amp; Bullock Co.

New York    Trenton    Chicago  
Boston       San Francisco

Sod. Sulph., Gl'b. salt 100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.75
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst. ....	.05	—	.06
30-32 p.c. ....	.02 1/2	—	.03
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ton	60.00	—	70.00
*f.o.b. Baltimore .....	ton	—	—
Sulphur Dioxide Com. ....	.11	—	.12
Dry .....	.11 1/2	—	.12 1/2
Sulphuric Acid .....	—	—	—
60 deg. f.o.b. wks. ....	ton	12.00	—
66 deg. f.o.b. wks. ....	ton	16.00	—
Oleum, f.o.b. wks. ....	ton	20.00	—
Battery Acid car's per 100lbs.	Nominal	—	—
Tin, bichloride .....	lb.	.27 1/2	—
Zinc, carbonate .....	lb.	.18	—
Chloride, Fused .....	lb.	—	.08 1/2
Granulated .....	lb.	—	.13 1/2
Oxide, French .....	lb.	.12	—
Leaded .....	lb.	.08 1/4	—
Sulphate .....	lb.	.04 1/4	—

## Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

## COAL-TAR CRUDE

Benzol, C. P. ....	22	—	27
(90 p.c.) .....	gal.	22	—
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c.	gal.	92	—
50 p.c. ....	gal.	60	—
25 p.c. ....	gal.	40	—
Cresol, U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	.18
Cresote oil, 25 p.c. ....	gal.	40	—
Dip. oil, 25 p.c. ....	gal.	35	—
Naphthalene, balls .....	lb.	.08 1/2	—
Flake .....	lb.	.08 1/2	—
Phenol .....	lb.	.08	—
Pitch, various grades .....	ton	12.00	—
Solvent naphtha, waterwhitegal.	20	—	25
Crude heavy .....	gal.	14	—
*Toluol, pure .....	gal.	25	—
*Commercial, 90 p.c. ....	gal.	22	—
Xylol, pure water white .....	gal.	40	—

## INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic .....	lb.	80	—
Acid Benzoic Crude .....	lb.	1.10	—
Acid H .....	lb.	1.75	—
Acid Metanilic .....	lb.	2.50	—
Acid Naphthionic, Crude .....	lb.	1.00	—
Refined .....	lb.	1.20	—
Acid Sulphanilic, crude .....	lb.	.25	—
Refined .....	lb.	.42	—
p-Amidophenol Base .....	lb.	—	3.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride ..	lb.	3.25	—
*Aminooazobenzene .....	lb.	—	1.11
Aniline Oil .....	lb.	.23	—
Aniline Salts .....	lb.	—	.36
Aniline for red .....	lb.	1.15	—
*Anthracene (80 p.c.) .....	lb.	.60	—
Anthraquinone .....	lb.	—	6.00
Benzaldehyde, Tech. ....	lb.	—	1.00
F. F. C. ....	lb.	—	1.50
Benzidine Base .....	lb.	1.25	—
Benzidine Sulphate .....	lb.	1.00	—
Benzoate of Soda, U.S.P. ....	lb.	1.15	—
Benzylchloride .....	lb.	—	1.00
Diamidophenol .....	lb.	6.50	—
Dianisidine .....	lb.	—	12.00
Dinitrophenol .....	lb.	—	.33
o-Dichlorobenzol .....	lb.	.15	—
p-Dichlorobenzol .....	lb.	.17	—
Dinitrobenzol .....	lb.	.30	—
Fusel .....	lb.	—	.32
Crystal .....	lb.	.36	—
Diethylaniline .....	lb.	2.00	—
Dimethylaniline .....	lb.	.53	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene .....	lb.	—	.33
Dinitronaphthalene .....	lb.	.45	—
Dinitrotoluol .....	lb.	.40	—
Diphenylamine .....	lb.	.65	—
Dioxynaphthalene .....	lb.	—	.75
G* Salt .....	lb.	.85	—
Hydrazobenzene .....	lb.	1.50	—
Indoline .....	lb.	2.00	—
Methylantraquinone .....	lb.	—	.38
Monochlorobenzol .....	lb.	—	.14
Monomethylaniline .....	lb.	1.60	—
*Nominal.	—	—	—

Naphthalenediamine .....	lb.	—	—
a-Naphthol .....	lb.	1.00	—
b-Naphthol, distilled .....	lb.	.45	—
Sublimed .....	lb.	.75	—
a-Naphthylamine .....	lb.	.40	—
b-Naphthylamine .....	lb.	1.50	—
p-Nitranilin .....	lb.	1.15	—
Nitrobenzene .....	lb.	.18	—
Nitrobenzol .....	lb.	—	.14
Nitronaphthalene .....	lb.	.50	—
o-Nitrophenol .....	lb.	.40	—
p-Nitrotoluol .....	lb.	1.35	—
Nitrotoluol .....	lb.	.65	—
o-Nitrotoluol .....	lb.	.40	—
Paranitraniline .....	lb.	1.15	—
m-Phenylenediamine .....	lb.	3.00	—
p-Phenylenediamine .....	lb.	3.25	—
Phthalic Anhydride .....	lb.	2.15	—
Pseudo-Cumol .....	lb.	2.15	—
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P. ....	lb.	6.25	—
Resorcin, Technical .....	lb.	4.50	—
Tetranitromethylaniline .....	lb.	—	2.50
Tolidin .....	lb.	2.15	—
o-Toluidine .....	lb.	.40	—
p-Toluidine .....	lb.	1.50	—
m-Toluylenediamine .....	lb.	1.65	—
Xylene, pure .....	gal.	.40	—
Xylene, Com. ....	gal.	.40	—
Xylidine .....	lb.	.45	—

## COAL-TAR COLORS

## ACID COLORS:

Black .....	lb.	1.15	—
Blue .....	lb.	3.00	—
Brown .....	lb.	1.25	—
Fuchsin .....	lb.	2.50	—
Orange 11 .....	lb.	.50	—
Orange 111 .....	lb.	1.00	—
Red .....	lb.	1.10	—
Scarlet .....	lb.	1.10	—
Violet 10B .....	lb.	8.00	—
Alpine Yellow .....	lb.	2.00	—
Alkaline Blue, Dom. ....	lb.	6.50	—
Alkaline Blue, Imp. ....	lb.	16.00	—
Azo Carmine .....	lb.	5.00	—
Azo Yellow .....	lb.	—	2.50
Azo Yellow, green shade .....	lb.	3.50	—
Erythrosine .....	lb.	12.00	—
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G. ....	lb.	3.25	—
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't. ....	lb.	4.60	—
Indigo 20 p.c. paste .....	lb.	8.75	—
Indigotine, conc. ....	lb.	3.50	—
Indigotine, paste .....	lb.	1.50	—
Metanil Yellow .....	lb.	2.40	—
Medium Green .....	lb.	5.00	—
Naphthol Green .....	lb.	3.00	—
Naphthylamine Red .....	lb.	6.75	—
Nigrosine, Oil Sol. ....	lb.	.85	—
Orange, R. G., contract .....	lb.	2.00	—
Orange Y conc. ....	lb.	.65	—
Patent Blue, Swiss Type .....	lb.	12.00	—
Ponceau .....	lb.	1.10	—
Scarlet 2R .....	lb.	1.10	—
Tartrazine, Dom. ....	lb.	1.70	—
Tartrazine, Imp. ....	lb.	1.25	—
Uranine .....	lb.	10.00	—
Wool Green S. Swiss .....	lb.	4.75	—
Yellow for Wool .....	lb.	1.50	—

## DIRECT COLORS:

Black .....	lb.	1.10	—
Sky Blue .....	lb.	4.00	—
Blue .....	lb.	1.25	—
Brown .....	lb.	1.55	—
Bordeaux .....	lb.	1.75	—
Fast Red .....	lb.	3.50	—
Fast Yellow .....	lb.	3.00	—
Yellow .....	lb.	2.75	—
Violet con't .....	lb.	2.75	—
Benzo Purperine 10B .....	lb.	2.50	—
Benzo Purperine 4B .....	lb.	2.75	—
Chrysophenine, Dom. ....	lb.	—	4.50
Chrysophenine, Imp. ....	lb.	1.60	—
Congo Red 4B Type .....	lb.	9.25	—
Diamine Sky Blue F. F. ....	lb.	7.00	—
Oxamine Violet .....	lb.	7.00	—
Primuline, Dom. ....	lb.	—	3.50

## OIL COLORS:

Black .....	lb.	.70	—
Blue .....	lb.	1.65	—
Orange .....	lb.	1.40	—
Red III .....	lb.	1.65	—
Red IV .....	lb.	1.80	—
Scarlet .....	lb.	1.75	—
Yellow .....	lb.	1.70	—
Nigrosine, spts. sol. ....	lb.	.65	—
Nigrosine water sol. ....	lb.	.70	—
Jet .....	lb.	.90	—

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

## SULPHUR COLORS:

Black	.....lb.	.40	— .45
Blue, Dom.	.....lb.	.50	— .60
Blue sol., Imp.	.....lb.	12.00	— 13.00
Brown	.....lb.	.35	— .45
Green	.....lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Navy Blue	.....lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Yellow	.....lb.	1.50	— 2.50

## CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	.....lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin, medium	.....lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	.....lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Alizarin Orange	.....lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	.....lb.	5.00	— 10.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	.....lb.	—	— 1.35
Alizarin Yellow R.	.....lb.	—	— 1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	.....lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Chrome Blue, Imp.	.....lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Green, Dom.	.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	.....lb.	—	— 2.00

## BASIC COLORS:

Auramine, Single O. Dom.	.....lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Auramine, Double O. Imp.	.....lb.	4.65	— 4.75
Bismarck Brown Y.	.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bismarck Brown R.	.....lb.	—	— 1.15
Chrysoidine R.	.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrysoidine Y.	.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Crystal Violet	.....lb.	6.25	— 8.00
Emerald Green Crystals	.....lb.	—	— 9.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	.....lb.	10.50	— 11.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	.....lb.	—	— .75
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	.....lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Fuchsin Crystals, Imp.	.....lb.	12.00	— 12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom.	.....lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp.	.....lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	.....lb.	—	— 5.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	.....lb.	—	— 4.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	.....lb.	—	— 3.25
Methyl Violet	.....lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Phosphine G. Domestic	.....lb.	7.00	— 10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	.....lb.	—	— 50.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue B.	.....lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	.....lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Victoria Green	.....lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Victoria Red	.....lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow	.....lb.	7.00	— 8.00

## NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	.....lb.	.33	— .34
Seed	.....lb.	.06 1/2	— .07
Carmine No. 40	.....lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	.....lb.	.74	— .85
Gambier, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Indigo, Bengal	.....lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Oudes	.....lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	.....lb.	2.15	— 2.75
Kurpahs	.....lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	.....lb.	.90	— 1.10
Madier, Dutch	.....lb.	.27	— .30
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	.....lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Chinese	.....lb.	.33	— .35
Persian Berries	.....lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Sumac, China, f.o.b. mill.	.....lb.	—	— .07
Turnerie, Madras	.....lb.	.16	— .16 1/2
Alpey	.....lb.	.16 1/2	— .17
Pudna	.....lb.	.10	— .11

## DYEWOODS

Barwood	.....lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	.....lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, stocks	.....ton	42.00	— 48.00
Chips	.....lb.	.04	— .06
Hyperic, chips	.....lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood Sticks	.....ton	40.00	— 50.00
Chips	.....lb.	.03 1/2	— .05 1/2
Quercitron, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Red Saunders, chips	.....lb.	.17	— .19

## EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	.....lb.	.15 1/4	— .17 1/4
Triple	.....lb.	—	— .15
Concentrated	.....lb.	—	— .18
Catch, Mangrove, seen tanning.	.....lb.	—	— .15
Rangoon, boxes	.....lb.	—	— .15
Liquid	.....lb.	Nominal	—
Tablet	.....lb.	Nominal	—
Candear, French	.....lb.	—	— .20
Concentrated	.....lb.	—	— .20
Flavine	.....lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	.....lb.	.25	— .26
Crystals 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.28	— .30
Extract 42 deg.	.....lb.	.13	— .14
Liquid, 51 deg.	.....lb.	.15	— .16
*Nominal.	.....lb.	—	—

## WHERE TO BUY

**E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.**  
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

**Aniline Dyestuffs  
Dyewood Extracts  
Industrial Oils  
Chemicals**

Gall	.....lb.	.30	— .32
Hematin Extract 51 deg.	.....lb.	.11	— .13 1/4
Crystals, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.27	— .28
Hyperic, liquid, 51 deg.	.....lb.	.28	— .30
Indigo, natural	.....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Extract	.....lb.	.30	— .37
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	.....lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Logwood, solid	.....lb.	.22	— .24
Crystals, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.27	— .28
51 deg., Twaddle	.....lb.	.11	— .13 1/4
Contract	.....lb.	.10 1/4	— .10 3/4
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	.....lb.	.09	— .10
Crystals, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	—	— .20
Paste	.....lb.	—	— .10
Persian Berries	.....lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Quercitron, 51 deg.	.....lb.	.07 1/4	— .08
Powdered, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.15	— .16

## MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	.....lb.	2.10	— 2.15
Blood, imported	.....lb.	.80	— .85
Domestic	.....lb.	.58	— .60
Prussian blue	.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Soluble	.....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Turkey Red Oil	.....lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	.....lb.	.12	— .13
100-lb. tins	.....lb.	—	— .12
520-lb. casks	.....lb.	—	— .11
Carload lots	.....lb.	—	— .10

## RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	.....ton	140.00	— 150.00
Divi Divi	.....ton	74.00	— 80.00
Hemlock Bark	.....ton	15.00	— 16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c. tan.	.....ton	60.00	— 65.00
Bark, S. A.	.....ton	60.00	— 65.00
*Myrobalans	.....ton	50.00	— 60.00
Oak Bark	.....ton	15.00	— 16.00
Ground	.....ton	—	— 17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	.....ton	13.00	— 15.00
Ground	.....ton	27.00	— 29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	.....ton	97.00	— 100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	.....ton	75.00	— 85.00
Valonia Cups	.....ton	—	—
Beard	.....ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	.....ton	75.00	— 80.00

## TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.03	— .03 1/2
bbbs.	.....lb.	—	— .03 1/2
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	.....lb.	—	— .03 1/2
Crystals, ordinary	.....lb.	—	—
Clarified	.....lb.	—	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.17	— .18
Common	.....lb.	.15	— .16
Cubes, Singapore	.....lb.	.20	— .21
Cubes, Java	.....lb.	.14	— .14
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.05	— .05 1/2
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.04 1/4	— .05 1/4
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.08 1/4	— .09 1/4
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.09	— .10
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.08	— .10
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	— .01 1/4
50 p.c. total solids	.....lb.	.01 1/4	— .02 1/4
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	Nominal	—
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	— .05 1/4
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.05 1/4	— .06
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.05 1/4	— .06
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	.....lb.	.07	— .08
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	.....lb.	.09 1/4	— .10
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	.....lb.	—	—
*Clarified	.....lb.	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.01 1/4	— .01 1/4
50 p.c. total solids	.....lb.	.01 1/4	— .01 1/4
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.07 1/4	— .08
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	Nominal	—

## Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH  
(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	.....gal.	.90	— .95
Domestic, prime	.....gal.	—	— .95
Liver, Newfoundland	.....bbl.	80.00	— 85.00
*Norwegian	.....bbl.	130.00	— 135.00
*Nominal.	.....bbl.	—	—

Degras, American	.....lb.	.07	— .08 1/4
English	.....lb.	—	— .09
Neutral	.....lb.	.16	— .18
Horse	.....lb.	.08	— .09
Lard, prime winter	.....gal.	—	— 2.60
Off prime	.....gal.	—	— 1.20
Extra, No. 1	.....gal.	—	— 1.05
No. 1	.....gal.	—	— 1.00
No. 2	.....gal.	—	— .95
Menhaden, Light strained	.....gal.	—	— .90
Yellow, bleached	.....gal.	—	— .92
White, bleached, winter	.....lb.	—	— .95
*Northern, crude	.....gal.	—	— .70
Southern crude, f.o.b. plant	.....gal.	—	— .65
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	.....gal.	—	— 1.65
30 deg, cold test	.....gal.	—	— 1.50
40 deg, cold test	.....gal.	—	— 1.25
Dark	.....gal.	—	— .80
Prime	.....gal.	—	— 1.25
Oleo Oil	.....lb.	.27	— .29
*Porpoise, body	.....gal.	—	— .20
*Jaw	.....gal.	20.00	— 22.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	.....lb.	.10	— .11
Saponified	.....lb.	.11	— .12
*Sperm bleached winter	.....gal.	—	— 2.00
38 deg, cold test	.....gal.	—	— 1.95
45 deg, cold test	.....gal.	—	— 1.95
Natural winter, 38 deg, cold test	.....gal.	—	— 1.95
Stearic, single pressed	.....lb.	.18	— .18 1/4
Double pressed	.....lb.	.19	— .19 1/4
Triple pressed	.....lb.	—	— .25 1/4
Tallow, acidless	.....gal.	—	— 1.05
Prime	.....gal.	—	— 1.00
Whale, natural winter	.....gal.	—	— 1.20
Bleached, winter	.....gal.	—	— 1.30

## VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	.....lb.	.24	— .25
Cases	.....lb.	.25	— .26
No. 3	.....lb.	.22	— .23
China Wood Oil, bbls.	.....lb.	.18 1/4	— .19 1/4
Cocanut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	.....lb.	.15	— .15 1/4
Tanks	.....lb.	—	— .16 1/4
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	.....lb.	—	— .15 1/4
Tanks	.....lb.	.15	— .15 1/4
Corn, refined, bbls.	.....lb.	—	— 21.56
Crude, bbls.	.....lb.	—	— .19
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.	.....lb.	—	— .17 1/4
mills, in tanks	.....lb.	—	— .22
*Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	.....lb.	.21 1/4	— .22
*White	.....lb.	—	—
*Winter yellow	.....lb.	—	—
Linsed, raw ear lots	.....gal.	—	— 1.58
5 barrel lots	.....gal.	—	— 1.61
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	.....gal.	—	— 1.64
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	.....gal.	—	— 1.66
*Olive, denatured	.....gal.	—	— 2.25
*Foods	.....lb.	—	—
*Palm, Lagos casks	.....lb.	.20	— .22
*Benin	.....lb.	—	—
Niger	.....lb.	.17	— .18
*Palm Kernel, domestic	.....lb.	—	— .17
*Imported	.....lb.	—	—
Peanut Oil, edible	.....lb.	.22	— .23
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	.....gal.	—	— 1.35
Pine Oil, white steam	.....gal.	.57	— .58
Yellow, steam	.....gal.	.56	— .57
Poppy Seed	.....gal.	—	— 3.50
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	.....gal.	1.45	— 1.50
*Rosin oil, first rect.	.....gal.	1.55	— 1.60
Second	.....gal.	—	— .65
*Sesame, domestic, edible	.....gal.	—	— 1.60
*Imported	.....gal.	—	—
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac. Coast	.....lb.	—	— 14 1/4
New York, bbls.	.....lb.	—	— .16
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	.....lb.	.40	— .42
Commercial	.....lb.	.35	— .36

## MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30	.....gal.	.23	— .24
29 gravity, 15 cold test	.....gal.	.23	— .24
Summer	.....gal.	.23	— .24
*Cylinder, light, filtered	.....gal.	.42	— .45
Dark, filtered	.....gal.	.39	— .43
Extra cold test	.....gal.	.65	— .75
Dark steam, refined	.....gal.	.28	— .32
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	.....gal.	—	— .50
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	.....gal.	—	— .35
White 30@31 gravity	.....gal.	.50	— .75
Paraffin, high viscosity	.....gal.	.40	— .41
903 sp. gr.	.....gal.	.36	— .38
Red Paraffin	.....gal.	.36	— .38
Spindle, filtered	.....gal.	.40	— .47
No. 200	.....gal.	.40	— .42
No. 100	.....gal.	.35	— .36
No. 110	.....gal.	.33	— .34
*Nominal.	.....gal.	—	—

# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

## Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES (Carloads ex-dock)	
Spirits Turpentine in bbls..lb.	— 76½
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	.64 — .66
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	.62 — .65
*Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl. 7.50 — 8.00
Rosin, com to g'd.	200-lb. bbl. 11.50 — 13.00
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal.	bbls. 12.50 — 13.00

## SHELLAC

D. C.	.70 — .72
*Diamond 'I'	— .70
V. S. O.	.70 — .72
Fine Orange	.54 — .57
Second Orange	.50 — .52
T. N.	.47 — .48
A. C. Garnet	.47 — .48
Button	.46 — .47
Regular, bleached	.46 — .47
Bone, dry	.56 — .57

## OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	— \$4.50
f. o. b. New Orleans	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	— \$6.00
Columbia	— \$3.00
New Orleans	—
Corn Cake	short ton 55.00 — \$7.00
Meal	short ton 59.00 — \$6.26
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton — \$5.00
Linseed Meal	short ton — \$5.00

## COCOA

Bahia	.15 — .16½
Caracas	.16 — .17
Hayti	.13 — .14
Maracaibo	.24 — .26
Trinidad	.15½ — .16½
*Nominal.	

## DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum, .....	per 100 lbs. 7.00 — 8.50
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs. 5.75 — 6.25
Potato, white or canary..lb.	.14½ — .16½
Starch, Corn, bags & bbls....	4.30 — 4.52
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls....	4.37 — 4.57
Powdered	.lb. 4.75 — 5.07
Potato, Domestic	.lb. .09½ — .10
Imported, duty paid.....lb.	— .10½

## REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)	
Ar. Fed. War Amer. Nat. bu. l. eral ner	
Powdered	9.15 9.15 9.15 9.15 9.15
XXXX	9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20
Confectioners A.	8.90 8.90 8.90 — 8.90
Standard Gran.	9.05 9.05 9.05 9.05 9.05

## Soap Makers' Materials

## ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

(Carlots)	
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Mills ga.	— .65
Light, strained	— .90
Yellow, bleached	— .92
White, bleached, winter..gal.	— .95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	— 1.65
30 deg., cold test.....gal.	— 1.50
40 deg., cold test.....gal.	— 1.25
Dark	— .80
Prime	— 1.25
Red, (Crude oleic acid).....lb.	— .10 — .11
Saponified	.11 — .12
Stearic, single pressed.....lb.	— .18 — .18½
Double pressed	.19 — .19½

## VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	.24 — .25
No. 3	.22 — .23
Cocunut, Dom. Ceylon bbls..lb.	.15 — .15½
Ceylon, Tanks	.13 — .13½
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	— .16½

Corn, crude, bbls.....lb.	— .19
Refined, barrels	— .21½
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills..lb.	— .17½
Summer, Yellow, prime, bbls..lb.	— .21½
Winter, Yellow	— .22
Linseed, raw car lots.....gal.	— .158
5-bbl. lots	— .161
*Olive, denatured	— .238
*Foods	—
Palm Lagos, casks.....lb.	— .17
Niger	— .18
Palm Kernel, domestic	— .17
Peanut, edible	— .22
*Crude, f.o.b. mills.....gal.	— .135
Pine, white steam.....gal.	— .57
Sesame, domestic, edible.....gal.	— .160
*Soya Bean, N. Y. bbls.....lb.	— .16

## GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWES

### (New York Markets)

Grease, *white	.10 — .12
Yellow	.08 — .10
House	.08 — .09½
Brown	.07 — .08
Lard City	.32 — .32½
Compound	.23½ — .24
Stearine, lard	.33½ — .34
Oleo	.30 — .31
Tallow, edible	.12 — .12½
City, prime	.12½ — .13
Choice Country	.12 — .13

### (Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	.21 — .22
City Fancy	.14 — .14½
Prime Packers	.13½ — .14
Grease, Choice White.....lb.	— .12½ — .13½
"A" White	.11½ — .12
"B" White	.10½ — .11
Yellow	.07½ — .08
Brown	.06½ — .06¾
House	.08½ — .09
Stearine, prime oleo.....lb.	— .26½ — .27
Lard, city steam	.32 — .33
*Nominal.	

†Buyers' Tanks

# Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc

Imports from April 21 to April 28—Exports for the month of February

## Imports

ACIDS—Cresylic, 101 drs., Brown Bros. & Co., Glasgow; 75 cks., 86 bbls., West Disinfecting Co., Hull.

ALMONDS, SWEET—800 bxs., Lopez & Lopez; 200 bxs., F. Carreel & Co.; 3,500 bxs., 2,000 bxs., 5,000 bxs., F. Cross & Co.; San De Guizols; 1,504 bxs., L. Cross & Campbell; 300 bxs., Geary & Norton; 710 cks., E. Fernandez; 300 bxs., F. Cross & Co.; 50 sks., Koenig Bros.; 50 sks., Brandts Sons & Co.; 150 sks., British Bank of South America; 150 sks., Lazard Freres; 150 sks., Guaranty Trust Co.; 500 sks., B. Day & Co.; 200 sks., Hills Bros. & Co.; 100 sks., Irving National Bank, Fayal; 72 cks., Smith & Schipper; 390 cks., H. P. Winter & Co.; 300 bxs., Brown Bros. & Co.; 500 bxs.; 500 bxs., Irving National Bank; 250 bxs., Equitable Trust Co.; 250 bxs., Bank of United States; 500 cks., Lazard Freres; 200 cks., Baring Bros. & Co.; 10 bbls., 280 bbls., W. Brandt's Sons & Co.; 17 cks., 124 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co.; 375 bbls., Lazard Freres; 1,000 bbls., Fruhling & Goschen; 2,240 bbls., British Bank of South America; 540 bbls., First National Bank of Boston; 445 bbls., H. Heide, Inc.; 150 sks., Bank of New York; 100 cks., J. B. Moore & Co., Malaga; Bitter—2,000 bags, F. Cross & Co.; 710 bags, E. Fernandez; 450 sks., Bankers Trust Co.

AMMONIUM MURIATE—34 cks., Brown Bros. & Co.; 29 cks., Brown Bros. & Co.; Liverpool.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—15 cks., J. L. & D. S. Riker

ANILINE COLORS—2 cks., 2 kegs, Holliday, Read & Sons, Liverpool

BARK—cinchona, 400 bbls., McKesson & Robbins; 600 bbls., Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co.; 592 bbls., 730 bbls., Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co.; 768 bbls., McKesson

& Robbins, Batavia; 1,700 bbls., First National Bank, Samarang

BAY RUM—5 cks., C. B. Rouss, London; 6 cks., Scheffelin & Co.; 12 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., St. Thomas

BEANS—Cocoa—17 sks., M. C. Keith, 372 sks., Mercantile Bank of America, 150 sks., Monteleagre & Bonilla, 22 cks., Huth & Co., Port Limon; 87 bags, Frame & Co.; 133 bags, C. T. Wilson & Co.; Calcutta; 99 bags, J. Alton & Co.; 100 bags, J. J. Julia & Co.; 273 bags, F. Ricart & Co., Macoris; 16 bags, W. Schall & Co., San Domingo; 500 bags, J. Aron & Co., Inc.; 150 bags, W. Schall & Co.; 830 bags, J. J. Julia & Co.; 1,550 bags, P. Vincini & Co.; 502 bags, Yglesias & Co.; Samana; 50 bags, Blackburn Trading Co., Inc.; 29 bags, R. Desvernine; 200 bags, F. Leaycraft & Co.; 562 bags, W. R. Grace & Co.; 447 bags, J. J. Julia & Co.; 115 bags, P. Vincini & Co., Inc.; 130 bags, Marden, Orth & Hastings of West Indies; 349 bags, F. Ricart & Co., Inc.; 1,000 bags, Republic Trading Co.; 35 bags, C. C. Mengel Bro. & Co.; 295 bags, 205 bags, W. Schall & Co., Sanchez; 1 bag, C. C. Mengel Bro. & Co.; 449 bags, G. Amsinck & Co., Inc.; 73 bags, Republic Trading Co.; 400 bags, W. Schall & Co.; 200 bags, Yglesias & Co., Puerto Plata; 1,180 bags, W. A. Leaman; 15,752 bags, Russel Co., Ltd.; 200 bags, Lafal Dee Canteen Co.; 3,966 bags, The Colonial Bank; 100 bags, J. H. Rayner Co.; 125 bags, Edwards Bros.; 3,400 bags, H. B. Russell & Co.; 100 bags, E. F. Darrell & Co.; 1,825 bags, Oelchle Co., Sierra Leone; 23 bags, Middleton & Co.; 80 bags, Brown Bros. & Co.; 500 bags, T. Scott; 890 bags, Gillespie Bros. & Co.; 500 bags, American Trading Co.; 1,034 bags, L. Thus & Co.; 500 bags, F. E. Childs & Co., Inc.; 1,500 bags, 500 bags, J. Aron & Co.; 500 bags, National Park Bank; 400 bags, Guaranty Trust Co.; 1,700 bags, J. S. Sembrada & Co.; 300 bags, F. G. Alden; 300 bags, M. D. Becena & Co.; 200 bags, Balfour, Williamson & Co., Cristobal; 300 bags, G. Amsinck & Co., Inc.,

Curacao; 52 bags, Vulcan Trading Co., Port Limon; 31 bags, C. F. Smilie Co.; 1,931 bags, C. F. Smilie & Co., Samarang; 122 bags, C. F. Smilie & Co., Fandjong Priok; 122 bags, 310 bags, Catz, American Co., Inc., Batavia. Castor—500 bags, L. W. & F. Armstrong, Macoris. Vanilla—5 cases, Samara; 4 cases, Cones & Stern; 23 cases, Dodge & Olcott, Vera Cruz.

CAMPOR—1 cs., New York West Indies Trading Corporation, Kingston

CHALK—3 cases Lunham & Moore, Palermo

COCAINE—5 cs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Central American ports

COPRA—64 bags, W. R. Grace & Co.; 9 bags, National Bank of South America, Kingston; 63 bags, Franklin Baker & Co., Liverpool

CREAM, MEDICINAL—3 cs., Pitt & Scott, Glasgow

CUTTLEFISH BONE—28 cs., Hirsch & Fianer; 1 bx., White, Wylie & Warner, Glasgow

DIVI DIVI—300,825 kilos (in bulk), W. E. Knox & Co., Inc., Rio Hache; 1,040 bags, Caribbean Agency; 1,000 bags, Marden, Orth & Hastings of West Indies; 290 bags, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Puerto Plata; 3,476 bags, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao; 500 bags, W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific ports; 3,476 bags, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—cutch, 1,000 bxs., W. A. Ross & Co., Colombo; mangrove bark—1 pkg., Caribbean Agency, South American ports; annatto—33 bags, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston, dyes—1 cs., Strauss Bros. & Co., Santiago; coal tar dye—11 kegs, T. Meadows & Co., Liverpool

ESSENTIAL OILS—1 cs., Bernard Judea & Co., Liverpool

EXTRACT LOGWOOD—2 bbls., T. S. Todd & Co., Puerto Plata



FLOWERS-various medicinal-7 cs., D. L. Silverman, Fayal

GELATIN-20 cs., P. H. Manners, Glasgow

GLYCERIN-42 cs., Curacao Trading Co., Curacao

GUMS-mastic-10 cs., Greece; chicle-75 bags, Venezuela Trading Co., Trinidad; tragacanth-35 bags, Duche & Co., Liverpool

HERBS-6 cs., D. Silverman, Fayal

IRON OXIDE-150 bbls., L. E. Golville; 132 bbls., The Malaga Red Oxide Co., San F. De Guixals; 29 csks., Coulston & Co., Liverpool; 18 csks., J. A. McNulty; 13 csks., Hanson & Wilkes, Liverpool

KERNELS-pine-100 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., 50 cs., Wood & Sellick, Fayal

LEAVES-coca-198 bales, Merck & Co., Rotterdam; 305 bags, E. Maurer & Co., Inc., Sourabaya

LIME-Borate-3 bxs., Pacific Coast Borax Co., Antofagasta; Tartrate-54 crts., Hawshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co.

LOGWOOD-305 tons, H. Mann & Co., Hayti

MANGANESE-oxides-14 csks., Import Chemical Co.; Sulphate-2 csks., A. Klipstein & Co.; Silican Alum-3 csks., W. S. Hart, Liverpool

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS-5 bbls., C. E. Griffen, Panama; 3 cs., S. Rosenblatt; 31 csks., G. W. Sheldon & Co.; 2 cs., A. Klipstein & Co.; 16 pkgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Havre

MERCURY-14 flasks, B. Frankfield & Co., Vera Cruz

MYROBALANS-8,479 bags, Haley & Hammond; 389 bags, J. F. Mosser & Co., Calcutta

OILS-250 csks., B. S. Dreer, 100 csks., National Oil Products, 200 csks., Bowring & Co., 210 csks., M. P. Phelan, 10 csks., W. S. Job & Co.; cod-10 bbls., Davis & Lawrence, 50 bbls., Funch, Edey & Co., 25 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., St. Johns, N. F.; Olive-900 bbls., 4,004 bbls., 1,186 cs., F. Carrot & Co.; 200 bbls., E. Ameyime; 23 bbls., Meridione & Co.; 500 bbls., P. Herms; 512 bbls., F. Rodriguez; 150 bbls., 150 cs., H. E. Rafinesque; 710 csks., S. A. Minerva, San De Guixals; 1,500 csks., U. S. Steel Products Co.; 20 cs., J. J. Julia & Co., 500 cs., Irving National Bank; 65 bbls., F. De Vivo; 30 bbls., Venice Importing Co.; 100 bbls., Antonio & Co.; 85 bbls., First National Bank; 400 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Fayal; 350 bbls., 125 cs., Irving National Bank; 100 bbls., Equitable Trust Co.; 415 bbls., Bank of New York; 50 bbls., 50 bbls., Atlantic National Bank; 50 bbls., F. N. Giavi; 25 bbls., East River National Bank; 25 bbls., Guaranty Trust Co.; 10 bbls., A. Castruccio; 350 bbls., Bragno & Mustari; 325 bbls., 350 cs., Italian Discount & Trust Co.; 25 cs., L. Perara & Co.; 60 bbls., Continental & Commercial National Bank; 6 bbls., Lederer & Co.; 60 cs., Caldwell & Co.; 1,000 cs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 200 bbls., Continental & Commercial National Bank; 100 bbls., Baring Bros. & Co.; 546 bbls., First National Bank of Boston; 400 bbls., Foreign Trade Banking Corporation; 200 bbls., Equitable Trust Co., Tarragona; 82 csks., 41 csks., Colgate & Co.; Palm-20 csks., Textile Alliance Co., Batavia; 114 and 79 csks., Colgate & Co.; Rose-2 cs., Y. T. Papazoglou; 1 cs., National City Bank, Greece; 1 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Smyrna; Coconut-100 pipes, Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta; Codliver-6 cs., W. R. Grace & Co., Coquimbo; Bay-8 cs., Middleton & Co., St. Lucia; Lime-4 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Domestica; Palm Kernel-373 csks., Lever Bros., Sierra Leone; Orange-100 cs., New York & West Indies Trading Co.; 50 cs., 72 cs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston; Cajuput-20 cs., Nordheimer & Co., Macassar

OPIMUM-2 cs., National City Bank, Rotterdam; 7 cs., Fort Dearborn National Bank; 12 cs., Sarantis Bros.; 19 cs., City National Bank; 22 cs., McKesson & Robbins; 18 cs., in transit, Smyrna

PERFUMERY-1 cs., Benj. French; 21 cs., Maurice Levy; 21 cs., Chas. Baer; 7 cs., B. E. Levy; 10 cs., Maurice Levy; 25 cs.,

Park & Tilford; 163 cs., A. H. Smith & Co.; 2 cs., Tiffany Co.; 18 cs., Roger & Gallet; 86 cs., A. Bourjois & Co., Havre

PHENYLENE-6 csks., F. Bredt & Co., Hull

QUININE SULPHATE-25 cs., E. S. Kuh & Valk Co.; 535 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Batavia

ROOTS-1,646 csks., 1,958 bbls., MacAndrews & Forbes Co., Naples, Medicinal-17 bags, Peek & Velsor, 69 bbls., S. P. Penick & Co., 134 bags, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Barcelona. Licorice-370 bbls., 250 bales, MacAndrews & Forbes Co. Dandelion-59 bags, Brown Bros. & Co., London. Jalap-59 bags, H. Marquardt & Co.; 24 bbls., Carr Bros.; 6 bbls., A. E. Paulson & Co., Vera Cruz; Sarsaparilla-1 bale, Davis & Lawrence Co., Porto Barrios; Aconite-50 cs., T. W. Mead & Co.

SEED-Linear-66,328 bags, American Linseed Co., La Plata; 51,367 bags, Spencer, Kellogg & Co., Rosario; 17,771 bags, Goldman Sachs & Co., Buenos Ayres

SILVER SULPHITE-2 cs., W. R. Grace & Co., Antofagasta

SOAP-Soft, 90 bbls., Thompson Chute Soap Co., Glasgow; White Olive-130 cases, L. Bracke & Co., Olive-180 cases, Equitable Trust Co., Fayal; 13 cases, United Fruit Co.; 11 cases, J. Victori & Co., Malaga. Perfumed-2 cases, W. J. Ferrel, Barcelona; 7 cases, R. F. Arnold & Co., London

SPICES-Nutmegs-45 bags, Middleton & Co., Trinidad; 1,118 bags, Frame & Co., Macassar; 234 cs., Caracas Trading Co.; 1,196 bags, Guaranty Trust Co.; 1,010 cs., New York Overseas Corporation; 771 cs., Katz American Co., Macassar; 441 cs., Dodge & Olcott; 245 bags, Frame & Co., Padang; 145 cs., Catz American Co.; 31 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Pandjonek Priok; mace-427 cs., Guaranty Trust Co.; 284 cs., Catz American Co., Macassar; Red Pepper-140 csks., W. Loan & Co.; 124 csks., M. F. Kuezer & Co., Malaga. Pepper-1,490 bags, G. Amsinck & Co., Batavia; Cinnamon-100 bales, Frame & Co., Calcutta; 1,087 bbls., Baring Bros. & Co.; Ginger-325 bags, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston

SPONGES-44 bales, American Sponge & Chamois Co.; 7 bbls., National Sponge & Chamois Co., Vera Cruz; 6 bbls., American Sponge & Diamond Co., Trinidad

TAMARINDS-37 bbls., Winter, Ross & Co., St. Kitts

TARTAR-20,063 csks., 545 csks., Farmers Loan & Trust Co.; 374 bbls., Tartar Chemical Works; 265 bbls., 100 csks., National City Bank, Malaga

WATERS-Mineral-3 cases, C. Hamevig, Norway; 1 bx., Porcelli, Vicini Co., Macoris; 101 cs., Gray Bros., Malaga

WAX-2,118 bags, Baring Bros. & Co., Calcutta; 3 1/2 bbls., 7 bags, Michelona & Co., Inc.; bees-29 bags, F. Ricart & Co., Inc., San Domingo; 24 bags, J. Alton & Co.; 4 bags, F. Ricart & Co., Macoris; 5 bags, J. Aron & Co., Inc.; 13 bags, Yglesias & Co.; Samana; 5 seroons, W. R. Grace & Co.; 1 bag, J. J. Julia & Co., Sanchez; 6 bbls., 15 bags, 10 seroons, G. Amsinck & Co.; 7 seroons, W. R. Grace & Co.; 5 pkgs., Meckle & Co.; 5 seroons, Republic Trading Co.; 6 seroons, Caribbean Agency; 5 seroons, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; 2 seroons, J. J. Julia & Co., Puerto Plata; 105 bags, J. H. Rossbach & Bros., Valparaiso; 82 bags, carnauba, J. C. Fancesconi; bees-94 bags, American Trading Co., Rio de Janeiro; Paraffin-1 bag, H. Echavarría, Cristóbal; 91 bags, Neuss & Hesslein Co., Santiago

## Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC-154 lbs., Uruguay; 55 lbs., Trinidad; 36 lbs., Barbados; 32 lbs., San Domingo

ACID, NITRIC-7 lbs., Barbados; 148 lbs., Venezuela; 76 lbs., San Domingo; 25 lbs., Virgin Islands

ACID, SULPHURIC-188 lbs., Hayti; 2,030 lbs., British Guiana; 105 lbs., Venezuela; 175 lbs., San Domingo

ACIDS, MISCELLANEOUS-\$3,171, Greece; \$125, Hayti; \$222, British Guiana; \$3,595, Dutch East Indies; \$32, Dutch West Indies; \$136, Jamaica; \$451, Costa Rica

ALCOHOL, WOOD-60 gallons, British West Indies; 20 gallons, Hayti

ANILINE DYES-\$90, Norway; \$4,640, Cuba; \$6,682, Spain; \$99, Salvador; \$7,383, Bolivia; \$23, Barbados; \$8,640, Hongkong; \$225, New Zealand

BOTANICAL PRODUCTS, MISCELLANEOUS-\$153, Trinidad; \$45,184, England; \$9,066, Norway; \$321, Azores; \$184, Costa Rica; \$10, \$258, Barbados; \$4,075, Australia; \$12, Belgium Congo; \$237, Panama; \$15, Bermuda

CALCIUM CARBIDE-6,496 lbs., British East Indies; 87,550 lbs., Chile; 23,132 lbs., Mexico; 1,400 lbs., French West Indies

CAPSICUM-\$50, Dutch West Indies

CASSIA-22,596 lbs., Venezuela; 680 lbs., Jamaica; 2,790 lbs., San Domingo

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS-

\$9,000, Scotland; \$21,394, British India; \$5,194, China; \$4,682, Paraguay; \$2,068, Dutch East Indies; \$61,787, Brazil; \$727, Dutch West Indies; \$4,217, British West Indies; \$3,570, Barbados; \$595, Miguelin; \$5,487, Salvador; \$4,617, Nicaragua; \$8,409, Honduras; \$3,519, Costa Rica; \$872, Bermuda; \$27, Venezuela

CHICLE GUM-4,065 lbs., Norway; 2,674 lbs., Mexico

CINCHONA ALKALOIDS-210 ounces, British Guiana

CINCHONA BARK-55 lbs., Brazil

CLOVES-266 lbs., Peru; 10 lbs., Jamaica; 6,579 lbs., Uruguay; 2,800 lbs., Mexico; 532 lbs., San Domingo; 565 lbs., Hayti

COCOA-53,890 lbs., Belgium; 86,875 lbs., Netherlands; 4,974 lbs., Mexico; 32,300 lbs., Argentina

COPPER SULPHATE-560 lbs., Trinidad; 34,782 lbs., Mexico; 200 lbs., Ecuador; 90,424 lbs., Brazil; 100 lbs., Japan

COPRA-7,466 lbs., Chile; 2,940 lbs., Mexico

DYESTUFFS-\$4,925, China; \$900, New Zealand; \$1,787, Dutch East Indies; \$4,075, British India; \$335, Venezuela

ESSENTIAL OILS, MISCELLANEOUS-\$45, Brazil; \$42, Mexico; \$45, Brazil; \$44, Mexico

FORMALDEHYDE-\$3, Argentina; \$26, British South Africa

GINGER-1,640 lbs., British Guiana; 2,640 lbs., British Guiana

GLYCERIN-88 lbs., Belgium Congo; 100 lbs., British Guiana; 2,240 lbs., Argentina; 1,378 lbs., Chile; 5 lbs., Dutch Guiana; 100 lbs., Virgin Islands; 110 lbs., Uruguay; 900 lbs., Bolivia; 115 lbs., San Domingo

GUM ARABIC-4,142 lbs., Norway; 220 lbs., Ecuador; 1,027 lbs., Chile

HOPS-2,320 lbs., Jamaica

LIME, CHLORIDE-28,060 lbs., Australia; 4,168 lbs., Cuba; 21,988 lbs., Jamaica; 224,000 lbs., Denmark

LOGWOOD EXTRACT-\$1,233, Mexico; \$3,465, Spain; \$2,004, Portugal; \$7, Cuba

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS-34 lbs., Dutch Guiana; 58 lbs., Spain; \$6,251, Japan; \$2,977, New Zealand; \$2,066, Straits Settlements; \$5,957, Greece; \$35, Netherlands; \$36,630, Chile; \$918, Virgin Islands; \$886, Newfoundland; \$1,609, Honduras

NUTMEGS-475 lbs., San Domingo; 55 lbs., Colombia; 75 lbs., Hayti

PEPPER-1,850 lbs., Jamaica; 10,425 lbs., Sweden; 28,000 lbs., Spain; 27,380 lbs., Italy

PERFUMERY-\$205, Peru; \$54, San Domingo; \$110, Venezuela

VANILLA BEANS-300 lbs., Chile; 101 lbs., Japan; 80 lbs., Brazil

## New Incorporations

American Laboratories, Inc., Richmond, Va., capital \$25,000, with possible maximum of \$300,090. To make flavoring extracts. C. F. Sauer, A. B. Saunders, F. Sitterling, Richmond.

Madison Co., Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. To manufacture and sell pharmaceutical and medical preparations. T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, Wilmington, Del., local incorporators.

Mountain Varnish and Color Works, Inc., Dover, Del., capital \$1,500,000. T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy, Wilmington, Del., local incorporators.

Simpson, Stuart & Co., Dover, Del., capital \$125,000. Chemists. Carroll C. Stewart, Robert Simpson, Margaret J. Stewart, Easton, Md.

Liberty Dextrine Sugar Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$50,000. A. E. Moore, R. A. MacLean, F. H. Butehorn, 764 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Takamine Commercial Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$5,000; 1,000 shares common stock, no par value. Importing and exporting. G. V. Hart, S. B. Carragan, E. Takamine, 120 Broadway, New York.

Murphy Process Co., Dover, Del., capital \$300,000. Chemists. John C. Jebb, Jr., H. R. Wilson, P. H. Quinn, Olean, N. Y.

Price Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$250,000. M. L. Horthy, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey, Wilmington, Del.

F. Korndorfer Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. Drugs and chemicals. J. Kramer, O. P. Kimmel, F. Sachs, 299 Broadway, New York.

The Invigor Chemical Co., Knoxville, Tenn., capital \$100,000. C. H. Alexander, R. A. Johnston, B. P. Ivey, N. Baxter, J. M. Meek.

U. S. Pharmacy, Inc., Bronx, capital \$5,000. J. M. Grece, H. C. Jones, C. Rubano, 747 East 183rd Street, New York.

The Brooklyn Biological Laboratories, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$15,000. J. S. Zeman, E. A. Fuesslein, A. N. Schneider, 326 Clifton Place, Brooklyn.

Atlas Medic Co., Buffalo, capital \$50,000. Drugs and chemicals. T. H. Wilson, E. R. Maltby, J. M. Ziegler, Buffalo, N. Y.

Clepper Brothers Drug Co., Jasper, Tenn., capital \$10,000. D. C. Clepper, C. L. Hockworth, W. W. Clepper, J. G. Guenther, W. L. Pearson, T. T. Clepper, L. E. Milliken.

Allen Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$6,000. M. M. Lucey, M. A. Beers, A. P. Rifings, Wilmington, Del.

David Cantor & Co., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Drugs and medicines. E. Kainer, T. and D. Cantor, 61 East 95th Street, New York.

## Incorporations In Canada

The Sanatogen Company of Canada, Ltd., of Montreal, has been incorporated with an authorized capital of \$100,000 to carry on the business of chemists, druggists oil and color men, by William W. Barry, Joseph H. Dubois, Albert Perkins and others.

The Canadian Sanitas Co., Ltd., of Montreal, has been incorporated to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc., with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are Marcel Beauzemont, Ernest Busieres, Jerry G. Mayer and others.

Palmer & Son, Ltd., of Montreal, has been incorporated with an authorized capital of \$100,000 to manufacture and deal in perfumery, toilet preparations and druggists sundries.

Associated Distributors, Ltd., of Toronto, Ont., has been incorporated, capitalized at \$40,000 to deal in drugs, medicines and druggists sundries. The provisional directors are Wm. H. C. Summerfeldt, Frederick A. Jacobs, George W. Ferrien, Wm. H. Andrew and Vernon W. Meek, druggists.

## CANNOT SHIP ALCOHOL TO GEORGIA

Wholesale druggists throughout Georgia are much interested in the final outcome of a case recently decided by the Court of Appeals involving the question of whether pure alcohol can be shipped in Georgia by a wholesale druggist to a retail druggist under the term of the Georgia prohibition law.

In the case in point the Court of Appeals decided that such shipments cannot be made. The Mashburn Drug Company, a wholesale concern, shipped a quantity of pure alcohol to Dr. H. G. Fussell at Camilla, Ga., for his use in filling prescriptions in his practice. The shipment was seized by the sheriff of Mitchell County before the Southern Express Company could deliver it. The company was brought into court, convicted, and sentenced to pay a nominal fine. The company appealed the case and the Court of Appeals recently affirmed the conviction. It is now understood that the company will file a petition for a certiorari and will carry the case to the supreme court.

# Want Ads

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## ALCOHOL FOR TOOTH PASTES

Daniel C. Roper, commissioner of Internal Revenue, has issued formula No. 31, for special denaturation of alcohol. to be used in the manufacture of tooth pastes, as follows:

To each 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol there shall be added 100 pounds of soap and 100 pounds of glycerine. Before alcohol denatured according to this formula will be permitted to be used by a bonded manufacturer, samples of the finished product, together with the formula of ingredients, labels, advertising matter, etc., must be furnished. This data shall be accompanied by a full description of the process of manufacture, and a blue print or pencil drawing showing the location of the room or rooms in which the denatured alcohol is to be used.

The Standardization Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents is making an effort to standardize the forms used for bill heads or invoices. They desire to have the date, invoice number and other information in some predetermined spot on the page and want the sheets of a uniform size for convenience in filing and handling. In offering suggestions it should be borne in mind that selling organizations are now using accounting machines and definite columns must be provided in which to show description, size, quantity, dimensions, weight, price each, total price, and net total of invoice. W. L. Chandler, Mishawaka, Ind., is chairman of the committee.

Samson Rosenblatt sailed April 28th on the steamer Adriatic for a trip throughout England, France, Switzerland and Holland, and expects to be away for two or three months.

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# Pfaudler Utility Pot

## Specifications

**Capacity**—26 gallons.

**Size**—Diameter inner pot 18 inches, Depth inner pot 25 inches. Total height 45 inches with legs. Floor space 4 square feet.

**Material**—Open hearth sheet steel three sixteenths of an inch thick.

**Lining**—All interior surfaces in contact with contents lined with PFAUDLER Acid-Resistant, Glass Enamel.

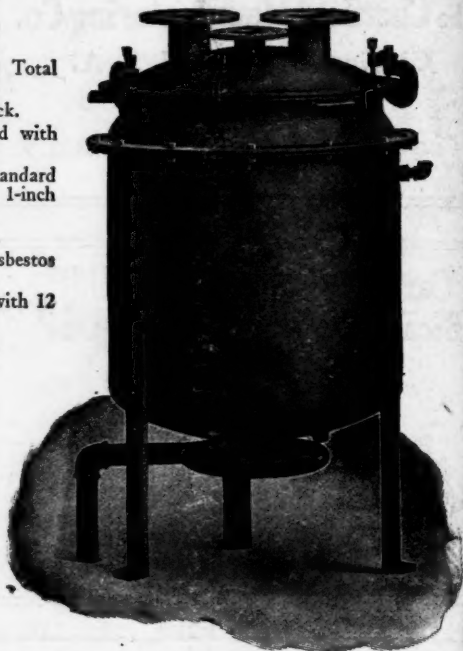
**Connections**—One 2-inch standard flanged nozzle. Two 3-inch standard flanged nozzles. Jacket connections—1-inch oil inlet and 1-inch drain.

**Handles**—3 handles welded to inner pot to facilitate its removal.

**Top Head**—Secured to pot by 12 C-clamps. Joint made with asbestos gasket.

**Jacket**—Sealed with asbestos gasket and secured to inner pot with 12 bolts.

**Legs**—Three eights inch steel 2½ inches wide of suitable length.



## What the Chief Chemist said

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